Maine Larmer.

VOL. XXX.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

An Agricultural Excursion---No. 1.

Last week we spent a few days among the farms and farmers in a portion of the Sandy River valley, extending our tour to a small extent among the hills of Oxford. A few facts and items were picked up, which, with the thoughts sug-

gested thereby, we propose to give to our readers.

The valley of the Sandy River has long been known as one of the richest farming sections in Maine, and the intervale lands in Starks, New Sharon, Farmington and other towns further up the river are abundant evidence of the assertion. Those lands situated near the river, and so low as to be flooded each spring, never require plowing; they have been in grass since originally cleared and now continue to produce a good yield, say from one and a half to two tons per acre, and this with no manuring other than is afforded by the annual irrigation from the overflowing river. These intervales are not found in a continuous chain along the banks, but are located in sections of more or less extent, and separated from each other by the highlands coming down to the river. quickly and with luxuriance, but the original These intervales are composed of plateaus or level formations rising above each other to a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The lower intervale, or that from 30 to 40 feet. The lower intervale, or that next to the river, is overflowed annually and is only once in a hundred years, hence the popular used for grass, the intermediate one for tillage, name of Century Plant." and more elevated portions back from the river are adapted to woodlands and used as pastures.

been used as a dairy farm, but the present owner aloes." is about to engage in sheep raising; and for this purpose has contracted for 400 Cotswold sheep ful in the production of paper, and although from Canada. Sixty-two acres of the intervale there are eight paper mills in Mexico which manportion of this farm are in grass, from which will usacture it, yet the product is not equal to the this year be obtained ninety tons of hay, or about consumption. The paper made from its leaves one and a half tons per acre. In seasons favora- has almost the toughness and tenacity of iron. ble to grass the product will go over 100 tons. It section are not only improving their stock, but are putting a higher value upon really good animals. Cows, which a few years ago could be "Rhode Island Society for Domestic Improveand even at this price are rather kept than sold. and clean, thorough culture generally observed.

An often asked question is in regard to the fertility of these intervale soils. Doubtless much says: depends upon the yearly flooding, and also upon the natural fertility of the soil. But it is our opinion that much is also due to the extreme fineopinion that much is also due to the extreme fineness of the soil. A sample obtained near Farmington Falls showed a texture almost as fine as flour, with hardly any perceivable grit or coarseness. We doubt if an analysis of this soil would reveal any striking superiority of constituent parts, and we believe their productiveness is mainly due to the soil being composed of such minute particles. In that suggestive work entitled the "Chronicles of a Clay Farm," the author expresses more in the following sentence than is often contained in whole chapters: "chemistry for sands, mechanics for clays." It comprises the whole theory of the management of these soils, the whole theory of the management of these soils, so widely opposite in their characteristics. The former are already too open and porous, and need the application of substances which will render them more adhesive and give them more body;

The orchards throughout the valley seem to have suffered greatly by the severity of the win- for success in the manufacture of flax cotton." ter, the trees in most instances presenting the appearance of having been scorched by fire. It is a fact clearly demonstrated by observation-al- A correspondent of the Germantown Telegruph, throughout the State—it will not be long ere we shall cease to be an apple producing region, un- and the second seeded with wheat. To show his be found in commencing anew, and starting product, we copy his statements: young orchards again. We were therefore gratified to see numerous young orchards, some just To 12 loads manure, coming into bearing; and also a number of nurseries of apple and other fruit trees. It should I be borne in mind that orchards need a rotation as much as other crops, and it will be far better to begin a new orchard on a new piece of ground, than to patch up and doctor the old one.

A brief call was made at the "Little Blue" school of Mr. A. H. Abbott, where an hour was most pleasantly spent in strolling about the grounds and examining the fine collection of flowers, plants and ornamental trees and shrubs which beautify this place and render it one of the most charming and delightful residences in the State. Mr. Abbott has a large family of boys under his charge, and the advantages which this school presents, make it a most favorable institution for the physical, moral and mental training of the representatives of our rising manhood. The philosophical apparatus connected with the school is extensive and valuable, and comprises everything necessary to teach and explain the philosophical questions connected with the various departments of scientific study. The grounds ous departments of scientific study. The grounds are laid out in a style of art rarely surpassed by any specimen of ornamental gardening of its extent in our State; and the presence of a romantic brook, crossed at many places by rustic bridges, and at another point forming a pond of an extent sufficient to allow sailing and rowing, adds an attraction to the place which could not be readily supplied if the brook were wanting. In addition to this, the grounds contain nearly every variety of our indigenous trees and shrubs, with many rare cultivated plants, affording a most desirable rare cultivated plants, affording a most desirable opportunity for the study of botany. The Rhodo-dendron maximum, has withstood the winter the weight of his calf is 536 pounds, and not 236 here remarkably well, and has also made a vigor- as stated in our paper of 14th inst.

ous growth the present season. It is an interesting fact, and not a little singular, that the laurel is found natural in several places in our State; these are at Standish and Alfred in Cumberland and York Counties, and at Lexington in Somerset County. Is it found natural in any other locality

The Century Plant--- Agave Americana.

This plant, which, in the south of Europe and Algeria, has been naturalized, is, in many instances, confounded with the Maguey or Agave Sisilana, which is indigenous in every part of tropical America, and is that plant from which in Yucatan, is obtained the fibre known as Sisal hemp. The central or flowering stem of the Agave Americana-when the plant is of vigorous growth-rises to a hight of nearly fifty feet, and throws out branches

on every side, so as to form

a kind of pyramid, each

branch supporting a cluster of greenish red flowers. These give place to bulberous seeds, and when planted they spring up plant, however, dies. "The time of flowering." Tropical Fibres, "varies with localities and cli-

The habits of the plant are hardy, and it often covers rocky, barren eminences, where every other The size of the intervale farms through New kind of vegetation fails to take root. Mr. Steph-Sharon and Farmington varies from one to three ens in his "Travels in Central America," (Vol. hundred and fifty acres. We spent a short time upon one farm just above the village of Farmington Falls, which consisted of 350 acres; 75 of a high mountain, the top of which was open and which was intervale. This farm was purchased the present season for \$6,000. It has heretofore

purchased for \$30 or \$35, are now held at \$75; ment," have given great attention to the matter, In addition to this, every other sign of good hus-In addition to this, every other sign of Board in bandry is observed; the farm buildings are in ly overcome; and with this opinion they have terial, the road sides lined with ornamental trees, enable the Society to prosecute its experiments memorialized Congress for an appropriation to in flax manufacture. The Providence Journal

"It may at first sight seem strange to some that

the latter needs reduction; they require pulverization by mechanical force.

ly shaken the past year. This fact explains the persistence with which the intelligent and far-sighted members of the Rhode Island Society are

The Production of One Acre.

though it is not easily accounted for-that apple -a journal which has a large and ably conducted trees situated upon elevated localities are found agricultural department, from which we always to be more thrifty, and withstand our winters derive much pleasure and instruction-gives the better than those in valleys and low places. result of an account kept with one acre of ground With the sad sight which orchards here present- for two years. The land was "a good loam with if taken as an average of the condition of those a light clover sod," the manure spread on and less something is done. The proper remedy is to estimates for the work done, and the prices of the

10 12 loads manure,	DIO	UU
Hauling and spreading same,	3	00
Plowing in potatoes,	8	75
11 bushels seed, at 90 cents,	10	35
Hoeharrowing and hoeing,	3	25
Digging and putting in cellar,	24	87
Hauling to market (10 miles,)		25
WHEAT.		
Harrowing,	1	50
Seeding,		87
1 bushels seed, at \$1,30,	1	95
Cradling and hauling in.	2	50
Threshing and cleaning.	. 2	00
Hauling to market (2 miles,)		75
all a war fall of and countries of	\$76	05
Cr.		
To 218 bushels of potatoes, at 97 cents,	\$211	.46
Tops as manure,	3	00
31 bushels of wheat, at \$1,25,	38	75
1 ton straw,	. 8	00
Chaff,	1	00
Cr.,	\$262	21
Dr.,	76	
The same of the same of the same	\$186	16
Interest on land, 17 months,		75
continued and and appropriate and all an	4700	

Remedy for a Whit.

Insects on the Locust Tree.

In the new edition of Harris' work on Insects, 103, he describes the Painted Clytus, which fests the locust or Acacia, to an alarming ex-

"The locust trees in this region are all doomed, and will soon be destroyed by the grub of the Painted Clytus, Clytus pictus, described in Dr. Harris' work. They have destroyed beautiful groves of these trees in Kendall county, Ill., and their works are plainly to be seen all over this city. Dr. Harris describes many of the injurious insects which prey on vegetation in this State, and his work must be found very useful in New

The Horticulturist.

pirit of energy and vitality seems to have been larger. So that we shall not be far out brief correspondence, the following articles comprise the table of contents:—Hints on Grape Culture, XVIII; Rejuvenating Old Houses, II; The Earth Worm, Its uses; Strawberries and Peaches in Southern Illinois; On Fungi and their relation to Disease; Culture of the Apple in Pots; Interior Views—Exotic Graperies; The Circular Curve: The Rolling Prairies of the lands themselves. There are hundreds were hundred were hundreds were hundreds were hundred were hundreds were hundred Circular Curve; The Rolling Prairies of the lands themselves. There are hundreds upon hundreds of the lands themselves. There are hundreds upon hundreds of hectares situated in the same way, and Strawberries. When did this work—even in its best days, under Downing's care—present a more which facilitates their culture. His house is fully attractive and useful list of articles in a single half a mile from the center of the vines. It is full page illustration of new fruits or flowers, horticultural buildings, rural architecture, &c., besides numerous small engravings. The work should be patronized by every gardener and horticulturist in our country. For terms, specimen foot-paths among them are numbers for address the statement of the passage between them of any animal. The wineyard but from there it has to be taken up to the vineyard but from there it has to be taken up to the vineyard part of the passage of the passage of the passage between them of any animal. The passage between them of any animal. The foot-paths among them are numbers for a statement of the passage of th number? It is embellished each month with a not improved tools which diminish the cost of numbers, &c., address the publishers, Mead & foot-paths among them are nowners much less. Much of the Woodward, 37 Park Row, New York.

Agricultural Miscellany.

A Two Acre Swiss Vineyard.

Our readers may remember a very interesting mmunication in the Thirteenth Volume of the communication in the Infreenth Volume of the Country Gentleman, (June 9, 1859,) describing the Agriculture of Switzerland, and referring particularly, among its other features, to the Vineyards that border the Lake of Geneva. A sale of such a vineyard was then mentioned at the rate of \$6,000 per acre! and other statents were given as to the cost of cultivation

and the products obtained. We find in the last number of the Paris Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, a letter to the editor, containing some farther facts, fully corroborating he statements above alluded to, and showing nore fully than any similar account we have be Swiss Vineyards. The writer of this letter is the President of the Agricultural Society of that part Switzerland, and his object is to show that an estimate before published of the products of these vineyards, at 2,000 francs yearly per hectare, (one-half to the proprietor and one-half to the vigneron,) or about \$160 per acre, is far below the truth. We translate the following condensed mmary from his letter :-

"The vines in my father's possession are situated about midway in the great vineyard of Lavaur, which extends from Lausanne to Vevay along the steep declivities of the mountains, which there slope down to the very lake. [No which there slope down to the very mee. Labour who has ever seen them, can forget their appearance.] It is the warmest, earliest and best exposure, not far from the village of Epesses. These vines cover an area of 944 ares (about two and one-third English acres,) and were put, at the time of their purchase, in 1803, under the charge of a vine-tender, (vigneron,) then with nothing, or next to nothing to call his own, under whose grand-son they remain at the present day.

When it was introduced into the United States?

Answering that question in full will also explain why it is called the Irish potato, as was perhaps the case years ago more than it is now with us, and still is at the South in distinction from the sweet potato.

The only authority I know of in relation to the matter is Religious.

the matter is Belknap's History of New Hamp-shire, and as the book is not common, I will give, furnishes the vines; the vigneron furnishes the as briefly as possible, the substance of that historian, and if there is further or other information.

case has been, that the vigneron attends vines his own way, manures as it suits him, buys the manure where he wishes, when he One hundred families came to Boston, and the wishes, and at his own price; conducts the vint-age without any warning, and with no one to verify the quantity of wine obtained; pays the finally sells the wine, without ever consulting the proprietor, to whom, and at whatever price may seem good to him. He then reports himself, bringing or sending the proprietor's share of the money, without in any instance having waited for a settlement to be requested, and, above all, without ever having had the least ware first planted in the garden of Nathaniel Walker of Andover. They were an industrious, dispute with the proprietor. In a word there has never been any kind of control over the actions of the vigneron, nor over the culture of the vines, nor over the harvest, nor over the sale of the products. It is enough for the proprietor to know that the vines are in perfect order, that the returns are enormous, and that the vigneron is received.

the returns are enormous, and that the returns received from the returns received from control of the vineyard as best he could, and died in 1820, no longer owing anything, and in possession of a respondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the returns received from correspondents of that paper. the vineyard as best he could, and died in 1820, no longer owing anything, and in possession of a pretty house at Epesses, also of very fine cellars, and already having some vines of his own. He left my father's vines in charge of his two sons, who continued to be the vignerons of the family until 1857 or '58. One died unmarried in 1850; the other is yet living, a man of wealth and consideration in his village; and when he gave up my father's vineyard to the charge of his eldest son, he presented to each of his four other sons a farm of vineyard or other lands, bought by him higher up on the mountain, each of the four having upon it a nice dwelling house. The vigneron now has, moreover, a larger vineyard of his own, than the one of which he has the charge. He has very lately been chosen deputy to the grand Council of the Canton de Vaud, but this does not bushels per acre.

England prepared from returns received from correspondents of that paper. The average for the cereal grains mentioned is as follows:

Wheat 29 bushels

Barley 374 "

Oats 464 "

The lowest average of wheat in any county returned, is 224 bushels per acre, in Devonshire, and the highest 344 bushels, in Northampton. The lowest average of barley is 29 bushels per acre, in Shropshire, and the highest 44 bushels, in Cambridgeshire.

The beans mentioned is as follows:

The lowest average of wheat in any county returned, is 224 bushels per acre, in Devonshire, and the highest 44 bushels, in Northampton. The lowest average of oats is 344 bushels, in Westmoreland, and the highest, 594 in Cambridgeshire.

The beans mentioned is as follows:

Carliand prepared from returns received from cereal grains mentioned is as follows:

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prevent his working harder than any of his work- 1

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1862.

p. 103, he describes the Painted Clytus, which infests the locust or Acacia, to an alarming extent in many sections of our country; and it will be seen by the following note from Mr. E. S. L. Richardson of Chicago, Ill., that the insect is appearing in great numbers in that vicinity. He writes:

Thus in sixty years a vigneron has made five very pretty peasants' fortunes on less than two-acres and a half of land. And the fortunes of the peasants of the Canton de Vaud are considerable; without knowing exactly the length of purse of these good people, I am convinced that my father's present vigneron possesses a clear fortune of his own, of not less than sixty or wearty thousand france (say \$12.000 to \$14.000.) or the of his own, of not less than sixty or seventy thousand francs (say \$12,000 to \$14,000.)

Thus I cannot tell exactly what the product of a hectare of vines is to the vienceon, but you will see that it must be enormous."

The writer then proceeds to say that he can

give the exact returns to the owner of the vineyard, and presents a table of them for each year since 1823. The amount which his father had and his work must be found very useful in New England. This year the Mountain Ash trees in this city have been attacked by a species of slug, which eats the leaves as the cherry tree slug of which eats the leaves as the cherry tree s Dr. Harris recommends whitewashing and cov-ring the trunks of the locust trees with grafting in the value of the three baskets of grapes, which composition, which may prevent the female from depositing her eggs upon them. He also suggests to employ children to pick the beetles while they are in the act of providing for the continuation the three bassets of grapes, which were worth about \$15 per year, of 1,590 francs, are \$318, which is equivalent to about \$15 per year. This is the average return for the past 39 years. The average for the eight years included since 1854, is considerably higher—posof their kind, and destroying them by putting them in the fire. One hour a day spent in this manner, would in a few years completely rid the trees and ourselves of this destructive insect.

The Harticel Large for the considerably higher prices for wine, as well as better erops. The aggregate for these eight years is 20,660 francs, or \$4,138, which is \$517 per year; the value of the "three baskets of grapes" put down as averaging \$15 per year during the whole 39 years, has been nearly wice as great for some time to safe and the prices for wine, as well as better erops. for some time past, and we may fairly call the average annual product since 1854, \$540, which The August number of this standard and long would be equal to \$230 per acre as the propriestablished "Journal of Rural Art," so closely tor's share alone! The writer asserts that the nnected with the memory of the lamented profits of the vigneron are at least as great as Downing, has been received. Of late, a new that there is room for them to be very much nfused into this work, which is probably owing of the ability and zeal with which its editor, Peter B. Mead, Esq., presides over its well filled c. This profit would pay an interest of 7 per pages. Besides the usual editorial notes and cent. upon an outlay of between six and seven brief correspondence, the following articles com-

time the land is so disposed that the path is a stair way on the wall of separation between the vines. For the rest the soil is held up by walls of support rising one above another, from 45 to 50 to something over 100 feet apart, sometimes more and sometimes less.

There is no advantage arising from cheapness

f labor. Workmen are paid two francs and half to three francs per day—often besides their food, always with wine to drink in abundance. The stakes are far from being cheap, the poorest quality costing not less than from 30 to 40 francs per 1,000. Manure is at an exorbitant price. Delivered near the vineyard, it costs at least eighteen and a half france the cubic meter, and often more \$2.80 per cubic yard, or more than \$6 per load of half a cord.) Notwithstanding this the vignerons will use no other kind of fertilizer. Two years ago I had a trial made with bone dust, which succeeded perfectly, but the vigneron has not continued its use. perhaps, be dangerous to change anything in a system of culture, the financial returns of which have been trying thus imperfectly to sketchthe more particularly as you will observe, by the table given for each successive year from 1823 to 1861, that the average product shows a constant increase, and as a consequence that the soil has been continually growing better and better."—
Country Gentleman.

Introduction of the Potato into the

MESSRS. EDITORS-To answer the inquiry o would be to say that the potato was introduced into America by the Creator "in the beginning"

presses, the cellars, the casks, the building, and in a word all the material of working the vine-yard; he furnishes the stakes; he pays for only half the manure, but the whole charge of its transportation; he pays half the taxes, and at harvest retains half the crop. He is to send to the proprietor some days before the vintage, three baskets of the finest grapes. He is to lodge and board during the vintage a man sent by the proprietor to superintend the harvest; and he pays half the necessary repairs in the walls of the enclosure and of the terraces.

"Such is the law, but the fact in the present case has been, that the vigneron attends to the er, about sixteen families were those who made the settlement of the town of Londonderry. The historian referred to says: "These people bro were first planted in the garden of Nathanie Walker of Andover. They were an industrious frugal, and consequently thriving people." Hence these people being called Irish, the potatoes which they introduced were called Irish potatoes.

The Culture of Window Plants.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society met at their Hall in Broad street, below Walnut. The subject for discussion was "The Culture of Window Plants." As this is a matter of general interest, the suggestions made may be found valuable.

The White birch, sometimes called the gray birch, is a well known tree, and cannot be mistaken for any other tree of the celebrated birch.

able.

Dr. Jack read an essay, detailing his experience in growing window plants, and setting forth his method, which has been quite successful. He said that the subject was one of interest to all who have a love for plants, and especially to those who have not the conveniences for greater indulgence.

It is about a third tree in rank, growing from 20 to 30 feet in hight, and sometimes even higher. It has been denominated the companion of the pitch pine, which together usually indicates a light soil. Coleridge calls it the indulgence.

in cold weather, the plants suffer for heat.

To secure a uniform and sufficient temperature, an opening is made in the top of the case for the lack, Sweet, or Cherry birch, is easily entrance of warm air, and another in the bottom. distinguished from either of the preceeding species, for the exit of the cool, which falls in consequence from the dark color of its bark, which gives it the of its greater specific gravity, By this means, most common name of Black birch. The resem-the plants are perfectly protected from contact blance of its bark and leaves to the cherry has the top would, however, naturally dissipate the enteressary moisture. To avoid this, a net work of call it the Sweet birch. It grows from 30 to 70 loose cotton thread is placed over the opening, one end being immersed in water. Capillary attraction causes the whole to be moistened, and and flourishes best in mountainous regions. The the air, in passing over it, becomes saturated with wood is easily wrought, and is used in arts. It water.

temperature, and the constant and marked pres-ence of humidity. All this is accomplished with-out complication, and requires but little atten-40 to 80 feet in height. It is common in moist tion. The process is almost self-regulating, much like that in the Aquarium, which renders the latter of such interest.

To secure the condition of heat, the plants

The Red birch, in aspect differs from the others

thrown in its rear.

on the moral and pleasing nature of the practice. It was the simplest branch of gardening, and the first to interest the mind with a love of flowering plants; it is the parent of exotic floriculture. plants; it is the parent of exotic floriculture.
Working people in large cities, who had not a foot of ground, made gardens upon the house-tops, and now Paris and other European cities are noted for them.

The Powerlor Tiny birch is from one to three for the plants of the parent of exotic floriculture.

The Dwarf or Tiny birch is from one to three

are noted for them.

The French excel in balcony gardens. Simple window gardening is perhaps more universal among the working classes in Scotland than in any other country. It is in every house. The pious, peaceful and moral nature of the people in them and the state of the people in the people in the state of the people in the people in the state of the people in the people in the state of the people in the peo attaches them to home, and creates in them a desire to beautify it. The writer thought that the people of Philadelphia showed, several years ago, more taste for this branch of floriculture than now.

The Low birch, where it is birch; the latter being called by such, the Tiny birch—grows in mountainous districts, to the height of from two to six feet.

Here I have attempted to sketch the natural soothing influence of the culture of flowers on There was never a more propitious time for the culture of window plants than now, | tions.' when the number of flowers subject to such treat-ment is greatly increased.—Gardener'r Monthly.

Farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics feed and clothe the world. Traders work in an opposite direction; they take the food and clothing that others have produced, to live upon, without producing anything that contributes lawfully to the end of their temporal existence. It is a just demand of nature, that every healthy man should, by his efforts, contribute something to his own support—be useful and do good in the world—and thus it seems a just retribution from the powers that rule our existence, that "ninety-nine tradesmen in every hundred fail in business."

They fail to maintain their own prosperity, better that the calling of the farmer is ennobling and remunerative, if it be but intelligently pursued? Point them to the men, who, discarding the pernicious ideas already referred to, have counted upon the great work of placing agriculture in its proper position.

Have they not earned a reputation which will live when the ephemeral notoriety of politicians and speculators will have passed from the minds of the world? Bustle and Skinner, Downing and Wilder, Bartram and Peters, all hold a high place in the hearts of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture and hortendam to the properties of the lovers of agriculture in the properties of the lovers of the love

of farming, whereby the necessities and luxuries of life shall be produced, and they will lend a helping hand to the true end of existence. Then, when this shall be, "man's inhumanity to man" will be lessoned, and the world will be turned in sire of all to better the present condition of liv-ing. This can never be done by the increase of labor and effort that is unproductive and useless; but it may be easily done by the increase of labor and effort that is productive and useful.

Moses Greenough of North Edgecomb, Maine, writes as follows to the Boston Cultivator:—"I sowed my tobacco seed in boxes in the open air about the middle of May; transplanted about fifty plants cn a spot where I had a coal-pit last summer. They will average a foot in height (July 28th.) Some leaves are seven inches wide, and nine inches long, and the plants bid fair to make thirty pounds of merchantable tobacco. I intend to manufacture the refuse into cigars, and the rest into plugs of the size we usually buy at the store. I shall press the plugs and then pack them in a box, and press them altogether. I shall try experiments in the manufacture of tobacco, and give the results through the Boston Cultivator."

A correspondent of the Cultivator, thus writes

ndulgence.

soils. It makes good stove wood. One man said
of it, "white birch is the most valuable fuel I

The accommodation of the plants is effected by layers, which may be written on by pencil or pen a circular stage of 31 inches in diameter, revolving on a central stud. This form of stage per- and varies from one foot to three feet in diameter. mits a variety of arrangement, and allows access to all parts for the purpose of watering, etc.

While this form of stage retains the moisture Michaux enumerates a great many uses to which constantly rising from the soil equally as well as it has been put in Canada and Maine. The wood the ordinary Wardian case, it is better supplied takes a fine polish, and is therefore used for ornwith light, and affords an opportunity for a much more tasteful display of plants. It is liable to great diminution of external air, by which means,

The current of warm air entering led some to call it the Cherry birch and the pleas-The effect of this method is shown in the better sure. It is used by some for ox-yokes. It makes appearance of the plants, a greater evenness of good fuel; and its bark is used in coloring woolen

To secure the condition of heat, the plants should be exposed not too directly to the rays of the sun. If possible, the case should be so placed as to have the light of an adjoining window thrown in its rear.

The Red birch, in aspect differs from the others is the sun aspect differs from the others. It is found bending over streams, with its roots. In the water. It grows with the red maple and the swamp oak. The bark lacks the tenacity of the Wbite and the Canoe birch. On old trees read, in which the writer traced the history of in, it is of an ochre-red. The wood is white and window gardening, and presented some thoughts hard. For fuel it is nearly equal to hickory. It

The communication closed with an allusion to history of the Birch Family, with which I, with most New-England-born born boys, have been very familiarly acquainted even from earliest recollect

Farmers, Educate your Sons!

From the "Introductory" of a pamphlet recently published, entitled "A Plea for Farming," we extract the following:

Well directed efforts in farming are always crowned with success. Individual converted. crowned with success. Individual competence force is the only essential qualification of the man for every one, and a nation's peace and prosperi- who tills the earth, obtained such a hold of the ty must be born of agricultural successes. All institutions of civilization rest upon the basis of placing agriculture in a loftier position has been farming, and these institutions totter and fall, or utterly abandoned? We hope not; and yet with stand firm and strong, according as the resources many this appears to be the case. Is it not la and pursuits of agriculture are weak and neg- mentable, in an age like ours, that any such aband pursuits of agriculture are weak and neglected, or are healthy and vigorous.

Mechanics and manufacturers keep pace in progress with the increase of productions that come from the farmer's hand. The institutions of useful knowledge are developed with the increasing wealth of a nation's agricultural riches. The land—the over-stocking of farms—errors in the correct forms and the satisfactors. weath of a nation's agricultural riches. The germ of financial morality, and the antidote for all financial wee that now covers the earth, is yet to be developed by well-directed efforts in agricultural pursuits. There is a long outstanding debt of attention and respect, yet unacknowledged, that the business men of the world owe to agricultural efforts; and the time is not far distant when this debt will be acknowledged and front? Why should it not? What other profession is not far distant when this debt will be acknowledged and feesion involves so much of the scientife as well. tant when this debt will be acknowledged, and fession involves so much of the scientific as well will be paid. And the wreck and the ruin of the as the practical? What branch of science is not will be paid. And the wreck and the ruin of the property of trading millions, that now sweeps through the financial ranks of men, is but a warning to take heed of this indebtedness. Men who are the shrewdest, and have had the most experience in trade, see and know the injustice and almost criminality that is incident to "legal" trade; they are satisfied of the injustice and the called legitimate. Why, then, farmers, will you uselessness of nine-tenths of the time and effort bestowed thereon.

Farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics feed sons to believe that the calling of the farmer is

They fail to maintain their own prosperity, because they actually do nothing to support it. Every tradesman is unwitingly the agent himself that undermines his own successes.

Let tradesmen, nineteen out of twenty, turn from their unhallowed, unproductive, speculative pursuits, to the honest, useful, healthy business of forming wherehy the necessities and lavaries.

The Tomato as Food.

Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important properties:

"First, that the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known to the profession. Second, that a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. Third, that he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone. Fourth, that when used as an article of diet it is allost sov-

Mixing Soils. All past experience has proven that there is a certain species or state of soil which, other things being equal, will produce better crops than any other state. To bring his soil into this state is, or should be the object of the farmer, and thus he is deeply interested in ascertaining the most economical mode of doing it. Analysis has demonstrated that the basis of all soils consists of silica or sand and clay, and the marked difference in soils is caused by the different proportions of these substances: alumina or clay, and silica or sand. Soils may be divided into six kinds, viz: lst, "pure clay," or 60 of silica and 40 of alumina. Such a soil when mixed with water will precipitate no sediment. Second, clay soil (brick clay,) consisting of 25 of alumina, and 75 of silica. Such a soil, when washed, will precipi-The conditions most desired, and the attainment of which has proved the most difficult, are the application of an even heat, and the maintenance of a constant moisture. In order to protect his window plants from an atmosphere too dinside of the windows, projecting a case into the room and giving it the form of a bay-window. This is indeed but a Wardian case, one side of which is composed of entire sash. The dimensions are, height five feet eight inches; width three feet seven inches (this being the size of the window frame,) and depth two feet eight inches. The accommodation of the plants is effected by

at which we should all aim. We know that some sandy soils, even with liberal manuring, will not produce good crops, because the soil is too loose; the same may be said of a stiff, elay soil, but for a different reason, for in this case the soil is so compact that the roots cannot force their way through Here we have the two extremes, and know that

medium is best; the course of which is plain to

even a "common farmer."

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the hauling of clay or sand from a considerable distance, but wish my remarks to apply to clayey or sandy spots in the same field, or adjoining fields, for they are never far apart. On every farm there are sandy spots in the fields which do not produce as good crops as the remainder of the field. Such things are best when done on a small scale and during leisure time. A few inches of sand spread on a stiff clay soil will produce a change which will surprise any one not acquainted with the theory of mixing soils. For a clay soil which extends over the whole or a large portion of the field, the best plan is to haul sand into the barnyard in the fall, after the manure is out. If the washings or scrapings of the road can be obtained, so much the better. With the economical farmer there are many ways in which sand may be used to great benefit. If it is hauled during the fall and placed under, the stables may be filled up and leaned out several times during the winter.

Too many of our barnyards slope towards one ide, and the liquid is allowed to run off and waste. Now, if at the edge of the yard a pit be dug and filled with sand, it will save all this waste of the best portion of the manure, and will form the very best manure for stiff and clavey an excellent top-dressing for meadows or pasture lands. With good management a farmer may in this manner add thirty or forty loads to his manure heap at a very slight cost, as all the labor may be performed at "odd times." Sand mixed with pig manure will improve its quality for any purpose, and especially so for clay land.

Clay, not being as good an absorbent, is best applied directly to sandy land, without going through the barryard or pig row and may be

through the barnyard or pig pen, and may be put on in lumps and then harrowed, or be plowed up and well harrowed before hauling. Of the wo I prefer the latter, especially if applied to land already in grass or pasture. If applied on the surface, the clay will soon work itself into the sand, in the same manner I hope I have worked into you, good reader; that is, by weight.—Ac-RICOLA, in Germantown Telegraph

Muck, Ashes and Lime on Grass Seeds, The Rural New Yorker, in answer to a corres-

pondent making inquires as to the plowing of muck, ashes and lime on grass seeds, says: Lime works a great change in muck, correcting the acidity and hastening decomposition. In fact, muck is about the only material that lime can be composted with to advantage. To put lime with stable manure, as is sometimes done, is a bad practice, often resulting in a loss of one-half of the value of the manure. Unleached ashes should never be composted with manure. If the muck is got out in the winter, it may be If the muck is got out in the winter, it may be mixed with the lime as fast as procured, and applied to the land in the spring; or, it is about as well, and less trouble, to spread it as fast as taken out, and apply the dressing of lime and ashes early in the spring. About the best crop of hay we ever saw, was obtained by a dressing of composted lime, ashes and muck, in the autumn, and a light coat of well rotted manure in the spring, brushed in. This, if anything, will renew an old pasture, though if very mossy, it is best to give it a good harrowing before brushing. It is somewhat difficult to destroy sorrel without breaking up and thorough culture. Enriching breaking up and thorough culture. Enriching the soil, liming, and deep cultivation, will soon

The Arabs' love for their mares, and the jealous care with which such animals are treasured in the East, have formed the subjects of many an interesting story. There is no difficulty in obtaining any number of Arab stallions, for example, of the very purest blood; but it is next to impossible to procure an Arabian mare of very high reputation. A modern writer on the subject tells us that it is even considered a crime to sell one under any circumstances; and in proof of the resolute opposition to the practice, a case is related as having lately occurred in Calcutta, where some Arabian dealers had sold their horses, where some Arabian deaters and soid their massing and in consequence of a heavy bribe one was induced to part with his mare. Some weeks after, when the dealers had already gone homeward, the senior of his party was observed to have rethe senior of his party was observed to have re-turned to the city, a distance of several hundred miles; he lurked about for some days; subse-quently it was discovered that he had inquired for the stables where the mare was kept; she was found poisoned, and he had disappeared.

Cattle may be educated to do almost anything. A quiet cow may be converted into a skilful jumper in a single season. The first requisite for such training is short feed, resulting from over stocking. The second is low fences; and the third, tempting crops of corn beyond these low fences. In the spring, grass is usually good, corn and other crops are small and uninviting; but during the midsummer periods, when the pasture is dried up, the process often begins. One or two rails are accidentally blown from the fence; the quiet and orderly animals stretch their heads over to reach a mersel of the tall grass; they throw down accidentally two or three more rails, and finally leap over. The owner drives them out as soon as they have learned the difference between delicious food on one side and short commons on the other, and puts up a rail. They have already learned to leap a little, and the next day they improve and go a rail higher. Another rail is added, and the process is repeated until they become quite expert.—Country Genlleman.

Fattening Cattle.

In fattening your cattle see to it that they get their food regularly, and just enough to eatisfy the eravings of hunger fully, as cattle that are overfed until they are foundered, will be seriously injured by such over-feeding.

The best soil for plum trees consists of a heavy clay loam, and then a gravelly soil, while a sands ground is the poorest of all, and also the worty for the presence and ravages of the curculic—that shy and destructive plum enemy.

Mr. WARREN FULLER will call up subscribers in Son Mr. Jas. Stungts is now engaged in calling on subpribers in Cumberland County.

"The Sources of Cotton Supply." The letter published in our last weeks issue ar nouncing the shipment of cotton from Nicaragua to New York, has led to some investigations upon the history of the cotton plant, and the extent of country devoted to its culture. In the course of our researches, we came across a pamphlet with the above title, which, in the form of a letter to Hon. H. B. Anthony was first published in the Providence Journal more than a year and a half ago. The author, Hon. E., Geo. Squier, is well known as former minister to Central America. and now editor of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper to which we are indebted for many of the follow

Possibly, our brethren of the South, who have believed that Cotton was King, and who seem to have placed much of their reliance for the future upon the formula and supposed power of this phrase; may have forgotten in their rash and hasty movement, that cotton is indigenous over more than one-third of the globe, and that it is produced over more than one-half of South America, the larger part of Mexico, and throughout all Central America, as well as the islands of the Antilles: not only in greater perfection, but at actually less cost of capital and labor, and in more than double the quantity from the same amount of land, than in the most favored portions of the Southern States.

The sources of cotton supply are abundant We need not go to Africa or India, to the alluvions of the Amazon, the valleys of Mexico, nor yet to the Islands of the Antilles. In the words of Mr. Squier: "We have close at hand, at our own doors, and almost as accessible to our trans ports as the Southern States themselves, a vast country in which cotton is not only indigenous but where it may be produced in its highest perfection, and at a minimum of cost, whether of labor or capital." The entire extent of Central America, including the peninsula of Yucatan is pre-eminently a region for cotton growing. Several varieties of the cotton plant are both indigenous and perennial. That valuable variety popularly known as Sea-Island Cotton is a native of Honduras, and was from there sent to the United States shortly after the Revolution. Samples of this variety, picked by hand, have been valued in England at from 30 to 50 cents per lb., and reported of a quality suitable for making the finest Nothingham lace. There is a variety known as etv. is two crops of 500 lbs. each per scre, or 1000 the War Department. lhe, annum : while in South Carolina the same kind produces only one crop of from 150 to 180

Considering the fact that cotton can be grown so largely, and to such an extent in Central to such a course, provided the requisite number of the course of the exports of that country as well as coffee or indigo?" This can be easily answered. In the first place, almost the entire population of the country is found on the Pacific coast, from which it has heretofore been impossible to reach this country or Europe but by the passage of Cape Horn. Another difficulty arises from the necessary machinery for cleansing and packing the cotton; but this can now be easily remedied. As to the want of laborers, there can be no reason why cotton cannot be cultivated by native free labor as well as coffee, sugar or indigo, all of which are produced in Central America in extensive quantities. The average rate of wages i about 25 cents per day-which is below the average cost of slave labor-and free labor at this price can be procured to almost any extent

There are the most ample assurances that the Central America States are ready to enter into commercial relation with our own nation, whenever they shall be presented to them; sending us their great staples, in exchange for the free introduction of our manufactures and supplies. Discussing at considerable length, many of the points which have been merely alluded to in these desultory remarks, Mr. Squier adduces the following conclusions. His views are worthy of attention : "1. That Central America is better adapted in larger quantities, and at less cost of labor and than any portion of the Southern States

2. That by the introduction of foreign enterprise and capital, under such protection and guarantees as the United States and Great Britain could give, through means of treaties with the Central American States, the cultivation of cot-ton, with the existing local supplies of labor, could be stimulated to the extent of filling a very large part of the demand for that staple, present or prospective.
3. That the country is eminently adapted for

the introduction of exotic labor, and that under such inducements as England and the United States could easily secure from the local govern-ments, emigration would be attracted thither to an extent adequate to remedy any deficiency in the supply of cotton resulting from a lack of local

It follows, therefore, that in the event of the absolute and permanent secession of the Southern States, and of any attempt on their part to dister of cotton supply,—in such case, it will be the obvious policy of the United States to lend the whole weight of its influence, the enterprise, industry, wealth, and above all, the genius of its sons, to the opening of new sources of supply for this staple, while at the same time extending its markets, and augmenting its commerce. Europ and the Spanish American States will gladly throw themselves into the arms of a Republic which will be both able and willing, and whose policy it will be to protect them from fillibuster raids, and from wars waged in the interests of slavery. The people of Central America are no longer ignorant that Walker's forays were made for the purpose of extending slavery, and giving it security and permanence, and they will readily band themselves with any power that will interpose between them and the new confederation which, to them, will be the symbol of all that they detest in policy and abhor in principle, and the name of which, in their minds, will be sy-

nonymous with brigandage and rapine.

Cotton, therefore, is not King; or, if King now he is a monarch who holds his septre by a tran sient and uncertain tenure. The superior power that installed him, which gave him the Whitney gin, and which set in motion the million spindles and the busy looms that have made him great, can depose him, or at least raise up rivals which shall overtop and surpass him, as the perennial and vigorous cotton plant of Central America, riant in its native soil, overshadows the puny annual which leads a life of sufferance on the fields of South Carolina."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. We are under obligations to C. M. Pratt, Esq., of Greene Corner, for a box of the Lawton Blackberry, and a box consisting of the Derchester High-bush blackberry, Brinkle Orange and French raspberries. The sampler sent us attest not only the excellence of the va rieties themselves, but the good culture which we are sure all fruits in Mr. Pratt's garden receive. He has our thanks for the favor.

The citizens of Fremont Plantation Aroustook county, have voted \$200 for volum

tral Virginia very nearly to an equality in numbers ness somewhere. and efficiency with those of the enemy. Stone- The regiment is armed with the Austrian En

the latest accounts they had safely reached Wil- terial for activity and endurance. Mr. Whiteliamsburg, and were expected to embark from house, the Allotment Commissioner, informs u some port on the York river for Acquia Creek, to that the regiment has already allotted about stirring events in Virginia.

The most important news of the week is the at the time of their depaature was incomplete. attack upon Baton Rouge on the Mississippi by Yesterday afternoon the regiment, under com ridge and Lovell, resulting in their complete re- the State House, when they were addressed in wounded. The enemy lost 1000 in killed, and created a very favorable impression, by their wounded and prisoners, including three brigadier stalwart and soldierly appearance. The followtillery, colors, small arms, &c. The Maine 14th, many of whom have already seen active service Col. Nickerson was engaged in the action, losing in the field during the present war: 70 men in killed and wounded. During the engagement the rebel ram Arkansas was attacked by the gunboat Essex and after a desperate encounter she was finally blown up and abandoned

by the enemy.

The recent rebel reports of the defeat and surrender of our forces at Cumberland Gap are utother leg. Positive information has been received of a gallant fight at Tazewell, Tenn., on the 9th inst., in which the enemy was thoroughly routed, with a loss of 250 killed and wounded, and the capture of 113 warms leader of the second control of the second cont ly routed, with a loss of 250 killed and wounded, and the capture of 113 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. The enemy outnumbered our forces

and the capture of 113 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. The enemy outnumbered our forces four to one.

The Draft for 300,000 More. Orders have been received from the War Department for the draft of 300,000 nine months militia to be made on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., continuing from day to day until 2d Lieut. Israel H. Washburn.

Co. H—Capt. Moses W. Rand; 1st Lieut. Humphrey E. Eustis; 2d Lieut. Henry P. Herrick.
Co. E—Capt. Archibald D. Leavitt; 1st Lieut. William E. Brooks; 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Stevens.
Co. F—Capt. Thomas E. Wentworth; 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Lowell; 2d Lieut. Goo. A. Deering.
Co. H—Capt. John Ayer; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Malbon; 2d Lieut. Israel H. Washburn.
Co. I—Capt. Washburn.
Co. G—Capt. Moses W. Rand; 1st Lieut. Humphrey E. Eustis; 2d Lieut. Henry P. Herrick.
Co. E—Capt. Archibald D. Leavitt; 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Lowell; 2d Lieut. Goo. A. Deering.
Co. H—Capt. John Ayer; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Malbon; 2d Lieut. Israel H. Washburn.
Co. I—Capt. Wm H. Waldron; 1st Lieut. Wm. Bray; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Garcelon. o'clock P. M., continuing from day to day until completed. The number required to fill this State's proportion of the new levy is nine thousand six hundred men, or about sixteen able-bodied THE LOSSES IN THE MAINE TENTH. No comple men to every thousand of our population. If the list has been received of the casualties in the quota of any town for the first 300,000 called for Maine 10th in the recent battle at Cedar Mounis not filled on or before the 1st of September tain in Virginia. The following list of killed next, a special draft will be ordered to make up and wounded as far as ascertained, we copy from

the Clustered or Kidney-Seed which is a strong, long stapled variety, excellent for the heavier Adjutant General's Office, that a complete and thorough enrollment is to be made of all persons in South Carolina is an annual, being killed every year by frost, and attaining a height of only about two feet, becomes in Central America

It will be seen by the orders issued from the Co. A—F. F. Walker, Saco; Corporal G. S. Ayer, Biddeford, wounded; Capt Adams, do. Co. C—J. Carnesy, New Gloucester; W. R. Maberry, Windhom; A. Kerrigan, D. Fighre, wounded. Co. D—E. Donnelly, Washburn; Ganet Moran of Castle Hill, wounded.

Co. E—Lieut. H. R. Sargent, wounded; Capt. Cloud-now, wounded; Capt. Cloud-now, wounded; Capt. Cloud-now, without regard to physical disability or exemption claimed upon only about two feet, becomes in Central America only about two feet, becomes in Central America a perennial of from four to six feet in height. The yield according to experiments made in Jamaica and Honduras with the Sea-Island variation of the purpose, under instructions from Jamaica with the Sea-Island variation of the purpose, under instructions from the purpose, under instructions from the purpose, under instructions from the purpose of the purpose, under instructions from the purpose of the pur

cially for the purpose, under instructions from the War Department.

In reply to an inquiry of Gov. Washburn, whether voluntary enlistments will be permitted for the new levy, in lieu of drafting, the Secretary of War states that no objection will be made

quota of the first 300,000, will be credited the excess on its second quota, and those towns which have failed to make up their full number will be required to make good the deficiency within the specified time either by enlistment or draft.

purposes, and accordingly the entire abandon- Bailey, wounded. ment of the peninsula, has been determined on, base of approach to Richmond. The experience jury. of the campaign has been purchased at a terrible cost to the country, but it is hoped that it may be wisely used in the future operations of the war. The New York Times of Friday last says :

"We have definite news this morning, and we shall propose no theory on the subject when events will so swiftly enlighten the country or enlarged in any portion of the Union. and, we trust astonish the enemy. We are satisfied—we are more than satisfied, we are heartily rejoiced—to know that the splendid army of the ated candidate for Governor on the first ballot,

serve nine months. It will be seen that the gov-ernment favors the raising of the force by draft inated. On the first ballot, John N. Goodwin tenances the payment by towns of excessive boun- W. H. Vinton of Gray 27, J. H. Drummond of ties for volunteers. No volunteers will be receiv- Portland 22, E. P. Weston of Gorham 18, and J. ed from any town or city that shall pay a bounty B. Brown of Portland 14. On the 11th ballot the The cities of Bangor, Augusta and Portland are a choice 95. Goodwin had 96, Lynch 81, Drumappointed as the places of rendezvous for the sev- mond 2, Weston 9, and Brown 1. eral regiments composing the State quota.

Faculty of the College. Prof. Whittlesey is body and West Point. The West Point was Languages, and has leave of absence for one year, my. She sank in ten minutes after the accident at such time as the Executive Government may Seventy-three lives were lost, including the wife deem most expedient for the interests of the Col- and child of Maj. Dort, the wife of Lt. Col. Scott lege. Dr. W. C. Robinson of Portland was and the wife of Capt. Cummings, all of the New elected Professor of Materia Medica and Thera-Hampshire 6th regiment. puetics, and W. P. Tucker was elected Provisional Instructor for the term of one year.

paid his bounty. He was traced to Clinton by a Tuesday evening of last week. The sermon was posse under Marshal Libby, and found at a house preached by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock. in Clinton, from which he fled on the approach of the party. He was pursued and four pistol shots were discharged at him by the marshal, but 19 more of the passengers of the Golden Gate. without effect, and he succeeded in cluding his recently destroyed by fire on the Pacific coast.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAINE SIXTEENTH. This We give full and interesting details of the battle of Cedar Mountain which in its results has
assumed all the proportions of an important vicand file, left this city by special train, for Washtory. Gen. Pope is actively engaged in massing ington, at half past seven o'clock this, Tuesday his forces for a vigorous campaign. Gen. Burnmorning. The time appointed for starting was
side has joined him with his entire corps d' five o'clock, but the train was delayed two hours armee, thus swelling the Union strength in Cen- and a half by unnecessary and culpable dilatori

wall Jackson has fallen back to Gordonsville, field musket, and thoroughly equipped for serwhere it is hoped a decisive battle will be fought vice. The physique of the regiment is probably unequalled by any previously sent from the State. For some days past the army of Gen. McClellan the rigid surgical examination to which the men has been quietly moving from the James river. At were subjected having ensured the very best maco-operate with Gen. Pope in the grand advance \$6000 of their monthly pay for the benefit of upon Richmond. We shall soon have news of their families. The amount will be largely increased from several companies whose allotmen

the Confederate forces under Generals Brecken- mand of Lt. Col. Tilton, was paraded in front of pulse and discomfiture. The Union forces en- stirring speech by Gov. Washburn. The speecl gaged only numbered 2500 men against 5000 of was received with enthusiastic cheers. The regithe enemy. Gen. Williams in command of the ment subsequently marched through our principal post was killed. Our loss was 70 killed and 225 streets, accompanied by the Augusta Citizens' Band generals and other superior officers, besides ar- ing is a list of the field, staff and line officers,

Asa W. Wildes, Colonel. Charles W. Tilden, Lt. Colonel. Augustus B. Farnhan, Major Charles Alexander, Surgeon. George Bullen, Chaplain, Abner R. Small, Adjutant. Isane N. Tucker, Quarter Master Joseph B. Batter, Assistant Surgeon. Francis A. Wildes, Sergeant Major. George W. Brown, Quarter Master Sergeant. Charles H. Parlin, Commissary Sergeant.

the Lewiston Journal:

lowed to raise their several quotas by voluntary enlistment, instead of drafting, and may offer moderate bounties for the purpose. No national or State bounties will be paid for enlistments.

Every town which has furnished more than its quota of the first 300,000, will be credited the

This company numbered 46 in the action, of which more than half were killed or wounded, viz., 5 killed, and 19 wounded, 6 of them mor-

Co. I.A. D. Hill, Naples; C. J. Lord, Naples; A. EVACUATION OF THE PENINSULA. For some time past it has been apparent that the position of Gen. McClellan on the James river was no longer a suitable one either for offensive or defensive Gensive or defensive or de

This regiment numbered about 400 in the fight. and probably before this, successfully accom- and the loss in killed, wounded and missing was plished. The result has shown that a great mis- 196. Col. Beal had his horse shot under him. take was committed in selecting the position as a but was unhurt. Maj. Walker also escaped in-

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The State Convention called by the Winthrop Hall Democratic State Committee, was held in Portland on Thursday last-481 delegates in attendance. Hon. Luther S. Moore of Limerick, was chosen Presiour correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, of the entire withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's dent, with the usual compliment of Vice Presiarmy from its recent camp at Harrison's Landing. At the time our letters were written the Marcellus Emery, the editor of the defunct Banevacuation was in full progress; and as the time has elapsed within which the first march was to gor Democrat, and Chas. W. Safford of this city, be accomplished, from the late camp to the vicin- were members, reported a series of resolutions, ity of Williamsburgh, and as no news has been which passed without dissent, declaring that the had up to the moment of the present writing of any interference with Gen. McClellan's movement and the Constitution as it is; that the Union can on the part of the enemy, we may assume that it has been entirely successful, and that all possibility of hostile injury to that still great army, isolated and in effectual where it was, is at an end. cratic party utterly condemn and denounce the Our correspondents do not pretend to have authentic information of the intended mode and direction of this transfer of Gen. McClellan forces, by the Constitution, by Pres. Lincoln, and repu-

Potomac, tried in trenches, in swamps, in chilling receiving 278 votes to 133 cast for Hon. James rains and in torrid heats, and seven times baptized in the blood of the well fought battles before Richmond, is delivered from the jail yard of the James river bank, and is once more in the Brown, Esq. of Skowhegan, Mr. Wiggin of Saco field and free to strike the enemy where it will.

Ten thousand thanksgivigns for this!"

convention then adjoured. convention then adjoured.

REGULATIONS FOR THE DRAFT. In General Or- FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Republic der No. 32, which we publish in another column, can Convention for the nomination of a candidate will be found full directions to town authorities from the First Congressional District, was held in and orderly sergeants of companies upon the subject of drafting the quota of the State under the ination was a protracted one, and the result for last call of the President for 300,000 militia to some time doubtful. Hon. John N. Goodwin, of in preference to enlistment, and strongly discoun-received 75 votes, John Lynch of Portland 46, of more than twenty dollars to each volunteer. whole number of votes cast was 189, necessary for

At the last Acting of the Trustees of A collision occurred on the Potomac river on Bowdoin College some changes were made in the Wednesday night last between the steamers Peaelected to the chair of Rhetoric and Oratory. Prof. bound to Acquia Creek from Newport News, with Chamberlain accepts the Professorship of Modern 250 convalescent soldiers of Gen. Barnside's ar-

We learn from the Sentinel that Rev. J. F. Beard a graduate of Yale College and Union The Age states that one of the Bangor re- Theological Seminary, was installed as pastor of cruits for the 2d regiment deserted, after being the Central Church and Society in Bath, on

pursuers, by taking to the woods. Another In the list of passengers saved, we notice the name mother. Mrs. Deborah N. C search is to be made for him.

Mr. Andrew J. Nichols, formerly of this city. will be suitably rewarded.

but pertinent language upon the new and diverse Portland Argus : duties to which they would henceforth be called "A memorial stone, bearing a suitable in attention to the chief elements of all true suction to the site of which on the Peninsula of Gifford and a poem by Geo. L. Hunt, members of ings, and in the midst of which a small was built. the class—both of which productions are well spoken of. From the church the class retired to the "Class Tree" on the College grounds, where August 29th, 1862, and a dinner or collation afthe class-both of which productions are well the remaining exercises of the occasion were perthe remaining exercises of the occasion were per-sion. The most distinguished men, not only of formed, consisting as follows: Ode; History of Maine, but of the United States, are invited, and Pipe of Peace; Parting Ode.

In the evening an admirable oration was deliv-

Bunker, Atkinson; A. G. Barker, Lowell; Wm. order and variety of merit. The degree of A. M. music and an Oration.

At the dinner of the Alumni, which succeeded, peeches were made, appropriate to the occasion are to follow, from distinguished historians and and to the times, by Vice President Hamlin, Gov. Washburn, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and Prof. An-

their delightful concerts, which was largely at-The vacancies in the Board of Trustees wer

filled as follows: Rev. N. M. Wood, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Jas. H. Hanson, Hon. Benj. D. Metcalf, J. W. Merrill of Cambridge, Mass. THE FOURTH MAINE BATTERY. We make the

following extracts from an interesting letter writ- on Thursday evening and plying on the river on ten by a member of the Maine 4th Battery, the Friday. The steamer New England from Bangor morning after the battle of Cedar Mountain. The will arrive at Portland on Friday morning to conletter is dated

Five miles beyond Culpepper Court House, Aug. 10, 1862.

Gen. Banks' corps, to which we are attached have been on the march from Washington, Va. for the past few days. Friday night we encamp- modation of those who desire to attend the celenoon when the word came to "forward," and on we went through the village to join our advanced forces, which were reported to be attacked by The infantry and one or two other batteries were on our right. The enemy, as usual, were in the tion. We stood their galling fire of shot and shell for more than three hours, our boys replying with promptness and evidently with telling effect.

of the 4th Battery rejoice that every man did his duty and stood up to the work like Trojans. Although subjected to so terrible a fire, from a con-cealed foe, our boys did not flinch nor falter when shell and shot were raining thick and fast among us, and not till the infantry had mostly passed to the old regiments now in the field have left this the rear, did our guns cease their fire, then only city within the past week for the seat of war, to-

I regret to say that N. Byron Phillips of Au-I regret to say that N. Byron Phillips of Augusta was mortally wounded at his post, in the midst of the fight. His wound was in the left New recruits are rapidly arriving at the rendezhours and died peacefully and with little suffering. His loss will be deeply felt by his comrades, ully performing his duty in defending the flag

idered fatally injured. The more serious are A. Davis and James Smith. The others are only lightly wounded.

About nine o'clock our whole line were obliged favorable consideration. to fall back, which was done in good order. The enemy followed for a short distance, pouring grape into us, but our forces made a stand in the

did good service. For much of the time both batteries were under fire from three rebel batteries ships and dangers of the Peninsula campaign, horses were killed. The loss of the 6th was fully equal to our own. Our battery fired 500 rounds of shells and were worn and fatigued when we came off the field, having been eight hours on the came off the field, having been eight march and in action beneath a scalding sun.
J. M. A.

at Bull Run, has been placed under arrest by most important battles in Virginia. Gen. McClellan. The N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondent says, Gen. Patterson interfered to prevent the consummation of Hooker's plan of capturing a whole rebel division at Malvern Hill. It is said that Gen. Patterson at the time was intoxicated, and so acted as to give the rebels timely notice of the approach of our army.

LAUNCHED. On Tuesday of last week, from the jured one. yard of Joseph Oakes, in Brewer, the fine bark 'Limerick Lass," owned by Messrs. James Patten & sons, Bath, a fine A 1 ship, called the that city for the present on account of his health. "Sabino," of about 1000 tons burden. She is by Capt. Seth T. Woodward.

absent for a moment in the Depot, some one entered the store, and took from the safe about \$2700. The key was accidently left in the safe nected with the Hallowell Gazette, as publisher at the time; but the thief was apprehended, an and assistant editor, goes to the war as 1st Lieut. hour afterwards while in the act of hiring a horse of Co. F, 19th Maine regiment. at the stable with which to make his escape. The money was all recovered.

Information is wanted respecting George the members of his company on Monday evening Chandler, a young man belonging in Winthrop, last. who left his friends about two months ago and has not been heard from since. The young man has been subject to fits of depression of spirits and slight aberration of mind-is about 30 years of age, of a sandy complexion and has lost an eye. Whoever can give information to his widowed mother, Mrs. Deborah N. Chandler, of Winthrop from her rocky bed off the Salvages, and towed to

COMMENCEMENT AT WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The HISTORICAL GELEBRATION AT FORT POPHAM .annual commencement exercises of Waterville Under the auspices of the Maine Historical Socie-College last week were unusually varied and in- ty, the arrangements have been perfected for a gives the following statement of the condition eresting. On Monday evening the Juniors gave grand celebration on the 29th day of August of of affairs at New Orleans under the vigorous adan exhibition in composition and declamation the first formal act of possession of the soil and which passed off very satisfactorily. The prizes territory of New England by the founding of the were awarded to Messrs. Marble and Emery.

Popham colony at the mouth of the Kennebec river, August 9, 1607 (O. S.,) the site of the among the festivities of Commencement week, new fort now in process of construction by the took place on Tuesday morning last in the church. U. S. Government on Hunnewell's Point. The President Champlin offered an appropriate prayer following is an outline of the exercises proand then addressed the graduating class in brief posed for the occasion, which we copy from the

in the area of active life, enjoining upon them to be inserted in the walls of Fort Popham, near cess-labor and virtue. After music by the Wa- ancient Fort St. George was erected, in the auterville Band, an oration was read by Geo. A. tumn of 1607, around which clustered fifty dwell-

the Class, E. W. Hall; Prophecy, A. G. Barker; there will be delegations, or representative men, Address to the class, A. L. Lane; Smoking the from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the other British provinces. The celebration is to be historical rather than local, and internationered by Prof. Angell of Brown Unversity, on the lish language or live under English institutions. Scientific Study of Literature, and a stirring and patriotic poem on the war, by Park Benjamin of enable us to give an outline of the celebration. New York.

On Wednesday the regular Commencement ex
Charles J. Gilman, of Brunswick, chief marshal ercises took place. The following are the names of the day, will call to order and preside, while of the graduating class: Ozias Whitman, Buck-the Hon. William Willis, of Portland, President field; Frank Bodfish, Waterville; Albert Q. of the Maine Historical Society, will read a brish historic statement, with the reasons for the cele-Marshall, Hebron; Z. A. Smith, Hodgdon; Wm. C. Barrows, Litchfield; Geo. A. Wilson, Water-ville; Isaiah Record, East Livermore; Alonzo Rev. Richard Seymore, on the 29th of August, 1607.

His Excellency, Governor Washburn, as Chief A. Stevens, Waterville; Frederic Hale, Turner; Magistrate of the State, will then be invited to W. S. Clark, Sangerville: E. Brookings, Jr., take charge of the memorial stone, and procure Woolwich; Augustus Champlin, Waterville; Justin P. Moore, Sidney: A. D. Leavitt, Turner; W. E. Brooks, Bloomfield; John F. Liscomb, Portland; Geo. L. Hunt, Woburn, Mass.; Edw. W. Hall, Portland; Moses C. Mitchell, Temple; Asa L. Lane, Strattonville, Pa.; Wm. D. Even Woods, Can A. Giffard, Vassals, Lane, Lorish H. D. Leavitt, Turner; W. E. Brooks, Bloomfield; John F. Liscomb, Portland; Moses C. Mitchell, Temple; Asa L. Lane, Strattonville, Pa.; Wm. D. Even Woods, Can A. Giffard, Vassals, Lane, Lorish H. Deummond, Grand Massals, Lane, Lan D. Ewer, Vassaboro'; Geo. A. Gifford, Vassal-boro'. The several exercises were of the usual

out of the course, was conferred upon Samuel
A. Collins; of LL. D. upon Gen. Benjamin F.

Industry of an an Oracio.

These services completed, the company march in procession to the Great Pavillion, where a collation is to be spread, at which Judge Kent, of Butler: of D. D. upon Rev. Hezekiah Harvey, Bangor, Ex-Governor of Maine, is to preside, as-Professor of Biblical Interpretation in Madison sisted by a Vice-President from each county in University, and upon Rev. Geo. W. Bosworth of the State. The Hon. George Popham Sewall, of Oldtown, named for Governor Popham, and born on the spot, acts as toast-master.

> men eminent in the various departments of Literature, Law, Science, &c.

We learn that arrangements have been for the conveyance of passengers over the Portland & Kennebec Railroad from Portland, and Bath, at reduced rates. From Bath to the celebration ground, steamers will run at the proper hours, in connection with the railroad. It is expected, too, that the steamer "Queen," now running between Boston and the Kennebec, will take passengers to and from the spot, leaving Portland nect with the morning train to Bath. It will CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR FOX MOUNTAIN,) also probably touch at Hunnewell's Point on Friday morning and on its return trip in the evening. The fare by these several methods of travel we presume will be reduced for the accom-

The great increase of business on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad this season, has enthe enemy, some 15,000 strong. We could hear the moderate fire of the artillery as we advanced. We reached the field at 4 o'clock P. M. and imsengers. Mr. Cushman, the Superintendent, is couraged the Trustees to make many improve nediately took our position on the left of the line. indefatigable in his labors, not less for the accommodation of the public than for the interests of the road-shrewdly understanding that the one they could play right down upon us, and of course had much the advantage of us in regard to posihas recently placed upon the road an elegant smoking car, luxuriously furnished, where the votaries of the weed can enjoy themselves with-No estimate can, in the confusion and excite- out annoyance to those who prefer to breathe a ment to-day, be made of our loss. Let the friends wholesomer atmosphere. Another car for the same purpose is nearly completed, and will be placed

About two hundred and fifty recruits for the old regiments now in the field have left this did we escape but by passing through a storm of gether with a large number of officers and men belonging to the Army of the Potomac who have shoulder. He survived about two yous in this city, and will be immediately for-

by whom he was much beloved. All will sympathise deeply with his bereaved family. Let them cherish the consolation that he died while faiththe nine months regiments. The qualitications of his country.

Of Gen. Atwood for the position are undoubted.

We had five wounded, none of whom are conof Gen. Atwood for the position are undoubted. and his well known energy and public spirit will commend his claims for such an appointment to

Col. Staples of the 3d regiment, who has been home sick, on a furlough, for several weeks woods and reinforcements coming up, they soon past, we are glad to learn is rapidly recovering his health, and will soon be able to rejoin his a front and to the left of us. Several of our and has won enviable distinction as a brave and capable officer.

at Rockland for a short respite and to recruit his health. He has not been absent from the charge of his regiment (the 4th.) or the brigade to the Gen. Frank Patterson a son of the Penn- command of which he was appointed, since he sylvania General of that name who caused by his entered the service, which was one year ago in criminal negligence and inefficiency the disaster May, and has nobly acquitted himself in all the

severely wounded at the battle of Gaines' Hill, in the retreat from Richmond, has so far recovered near losing his arm, and has not yet entirely recovered its use, the Colonel says he shall return to risk its mate and what there is left of the in-

O'Donohue, Timothy Field and Palmer & John- sickness in Washington for some time, is now at son. She is said to be an excellent vessel. Also New York. He had started for his home in Oroon the same day from the yard of Messrs. G. H. no, in this State but was compelled to remain in

The friends of Col. Chaplin and Capt. owned by the builders, and will be commanded Crossman of the 18th Maine, connected with Universalist Society in Bangor, presented each of We learn from the Press, that as the clerk these officers with a sword on Wednesday evening n the store of Ivory Littlefield of Kennebunk was last. An eloquent presentation speech was made Mr. Chas. E. Nash, for several years con

We learn that Capt. Hutchings of Co. B. 16th regiment, had a sword presented to him by

A daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Leary of Brewer, aged five years, was burned to death on Thursday last, by her clothes taking fire, her

mother being absent from home at the time. East Boston for repairs.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS. A member of the Maine 13th regiment, writing from New Orleans,

ministration of Gen. Butler: "Correspondents for northern papers speak of the Union sentiment that prevails in New Or-leans and elsewhere in this department. Now if there is any genuine Union feeling in this State, I can't see it. A week's visit to the city, re-

I can't see it. A week's visit to the city, repeated conversations with officers of the Union army and with the citizens, convinced me that there is not one particle of true Unionism in all Louisiana. I happened to be in New Orleans the night news came that McClellan had been repulsed before Richmond. Societh was jubilant. You could see it stick out in every direction, hear it talked in the streets, and read it in the at Baton Rouge, and the destruction of the ram convictences of nearly every one you met. The hear it talked in the streets, and read it in the countenances of nearly every one you met. The boarders at one of the principal hotels, one kept by a Portland man, and pretending to be for the Union, cheered for Jeff Davis at the teatable. Our troops in the city were under arms non ball. The fight took place on the edge of the counterparts are non ball. The fight took place on the edge of the counterparts are non counterparts. all night ready to march at a moment's warning.

It was feared that the rebels might attempt to retake the city, since the repulse of the Federal

We captured a large number of prisoners, inarmy and the recapture of their great Metropolis cluding Capt. Blunt, Breckinridge's aid at about the same time, would have tremendous weight in Europe, and secure their recognition at once by France and England. But they did not conclude to try it on. Well it was for them. Had any trouble occurred, the fate of the city that the rebel force was about 10 regiments, was sealed. Its history would have been written After a fight of great severity the enemy were rewith that of Sodom and Gomorrah, and it is more pulsed. Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball wicked than either of them. They would have through the chest. During the battle our forces made the trial, no doubt, but for the wholesome were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile fear they entertain of the "bombers," as they call our gunboats, which lie in the stream at the foot of every important street. And without dana, 7th Vermont, and 14th Maine Regiments, these boats they would succeed, for they can raise and to destroy much of their baggage and camp a hundred men to our one any day. But they are not ready to see the ashes of their city, and their virtuous woman, so much paraded before the people by Beauregard, and innocent children men on the field being much exhausted by fatige of their carries. New Orleans till Davis captures McClellan, then the rebels.

The reign of of Gen. Butler is indeed a golden one. Never was New Orleans so clean and heal-thy at this time of year as at present. Never before was it so safe for a man to go through the pieces and some cavalry. The ram Arkansus apstreets at night. Those sensitive females so much injured by the celebrated proclamation, either walk the streets with civility or "ply their avocations" in secret. Bully for the General! He sex and destroyed. Brig. Gen. Clarke and his seems to comprehend the scheme of rebellion better than many of our Generals holding commands prisoners of war. I have also 70 wounded prisoners. nearer Washington. He adopts vigorous measures for desperate cases. I believe he has hung A passenger from Baton the only traitor that has suffered the extreme penalty of the law during the entire controversy.

reported for the month of July, in New Orleans: Edwin Robinson, private, Co. B; Albert G. private, Co. D; Jesse Vose, Jr., corporal, Co. G; Charles H. Tarbox, private, Co. H; Ephraim Guptil, corporal, Co. I.

FEDERAL OFFICERS AT RICHMOND. The officers of our army taken prisoners at the battle of Cedar Mountain, twenty-eight in number, have been Mountain, twenty-eight in number, have been ded, Lieut. Col. Keith, 21st Indiana, Lieut. Howe, carried to Richmond and imprisoned as felons in 30th Mass. pursuance of the retaliatory policy inaugurated by Jeff Davis in consequence of the recent stringent orders issued by Gen. Pope. The following is up fight. Porter lay three hundred yards disthe list of the officers thus imprisoned; as given kansas until a breach was made when an incendiin the Richmond Examiner of the 12th inst .:

Brigadier General H. Prince, U. S. A.; Colonel George D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut; Major E. W. Cooke, 28th N. Y.; Capt. G. B. Halstead, Adjutant Gen. of Augur's division; Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General of Wil-D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General of Williams' division: Capt. H. S. Russell, 2d Massadivance arriving at Willamsburg. Public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet. Capt. P. Griffith, 46th Penn.; E. A. Bowen, 28th Y.; 1st Lieuts. T. J. Widvey, 3d Wisconsin; Greateake, Co. K, 96th Pennsylvania; M. N. Greateake, Co. K, John Fellisyrton.
Widney, 6th Connecticut; H. C. Egbert, Co.
Chinery, Co. E. infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments G, 12th U.S. infantry; A. A. Chinery, Co. E, infantry, and the rebel force of eight reg 5th Conn.; J. D. Beardesley, Co. D, 10th Maine; of cavalry, and a part of Hindman's brigade Charles Synder, Co. D, 8th U. S. infantry; A. W. Selfridge, 46th Penn.; Otis Fisher, Co. B, Connecticut.

The Examiner has the following relative to their

donsville, twenty-eight in number, and who were captured on Saturday by Gen. Jackson, will not be considered prisoners of war so long as the re-cent offensive and uncivilized orders of Gen. Pope

remain unrepealed.

They have all—Gen. Prince included—been placed in the Libby prison, and will in a few days be separately confined and treated, and final-ly punished as felons, should the brute government of the north persist in claiming the right to murder and pillage.

The Richmond Dispatch says :

soldiers of Pope's command, who were captured in the skirmish on Friday, says he inquired of the Yankee officers of the party whether he had read the proclamation of President Davis and the ly injured, and the Major was shot through the order of the Adjutant General with reference to arm. ly replied that their business was to obey and not to read the proclamations of Jeff. Davis.'

SICK AND WOUNDED MAINE SOLDIERS. The following sick and wounded Maine soldiers arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday last, from Harrison's which it forms a part.

hand and ankle; Henry J. Reynolds, Co. C, Orrington, knee.

3d Reg.—J. T. Gilbert, I; Jacob Sherburne, Waterville, G; Levi S. Bickford, K; H. Kin-caid, H; Otis W. Williams, Bath, D; G. H. Junnell, Bath, A.

4th Reg.—Wm. H. Clark, D; Edwin Wade, Rockland; Fred. Barter, Wiscasset, G; Joseph P. Libby, Unity, A; Otis A. Dickey, Monroe, A;

Wm. H. Work, F; Wm. J. Flannigan, Rockland, B; Albert D. Crocker, F; Charles W. Hibbard, Appleton, K; Freeman M. Roberts, Jackson, F; James E. Deane, Belfast, K; Michael Brooks, F; Thos. F. Turner, Bremen, F; Wm. P. Webb, Knox, H, right leg; Jeremiah Gould, Wiscasset, G, died Aug. 10; Sylvanus N. Saddler, Rockland, D; Jerome A. Chapman, Nobleboro', E; C. H. Stevens, A. S. Nichols, I; Jas. Moon, C; Robert Douglas, Bluehill, H; Sylvanus B. Hatch, Lincoln, A. 5th Reg. -Geo. B. Parker, D; H. Curtis, I; Albert Gilbert, Gorham, A; Wm. H. Merchant, New Gloucester, H, left leg; Wm. W. True,

Yarmouth, G, poison.
7th Reg.—Isaac Coombs, F; W.S. Monmouth, 11th Reg .- S. L. Cole, Parkman, E.

The following Maine soldiers sick and wounded

Mattocks, R. Hutchins, M. Coolan, A. C. Deering, and F. Piper, all of the 2d Maine regiment. F. John of the 11th Maine.

John F. Young of the 11th Maine, died of ty-

lowing extract :

"On Tuesday of last week, the term at South Berwick Academy, was closed with an examina-tion in the moraing, and an exhibition in the

Those of your readers who may have made the ction with the Monmouth Academy, or with nection with the Monmouth Academy, or with the Legislature, winter before last, will not wonder that his scholarly and genial character, and gentlemanly bearing, have been appreciated during the year which he has just closed at South Berwick; and that his success is duly recognized by pupils and people.

The examination, conducted in presence of a

The examination, conducted in presence of a large number of literary and professional gentlemen, was very thorough and satisfactory. The exercises by the young ladies and gentlemen in the afternoon, were pleasantly varied in their character, ranging from 'grave to gay,' and full of patriotic and manly sentiment. I wish there were time to particularize. Let me say only that one of the parts, prepared for our young friends by 'Mrs. Partington' proved the old lady to be a true patriot. It represented the States loyal and 'otherwise,' in the persons of as many young ladies who conducted a coloquy upon the times in running verse, at once serioue and interesting.

The building and its surroundings are very tasteful, and the whole appearance of the Institution attractive.''

Pope states that the rebels have retreated, and his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA. \
Ceder Mountain, Aug. 12—7 30 A. M. \
To Major Generd! Halleck:
The enemy has retreated under cover of night. His rear is now crossing the Rapidan, toward Orange Court House. Our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

(Signed)

John Pope, Maj. Gen.
Culperper Court House, Va. Aug. 12. The flight of Stonewall Jackson shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least 30,000 men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved most nobly, holding the enemy in check, and with

Latest Telegraphic Mews.

DECISIVE FEDERAL VICTORY AT BATON ROUGE.

CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT PRISONERS. Beckenridge Lost his Right Arm. REBEL RAM ARKANSAS DESTROYED

DEATH OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

Williams, who commanded our force

riminately slaughtered. They won't destroy and heat, it was deemed expedient not to pursue

they'll make one grand sacrifice and burn up the foulest city on the American Continent,—'thum retiring. I am expecting it is possible they retiring. I am expecting it is possible they may receive reinforcements, and I am disposing of the

New York troops in the strongest positions.

A passenger from Baton Rouge states our loss was 70 killed and 225 wounded. Gen. Williams had 3 horses shot under him. He was killed The following deaths in the Maine 12th are while rallying the 21st Indiana regiment, which had just lost a field piece. The gun was retak-en, but Gen. Williams fell pierced by several bul-

> The wounded are about as follows; 21st India ana Regiment 81, 14th Maine 70, 4th Wisconsin 10, 6th Michigan 25, 7th Vermont 15, 30th Mass. 12, 9th Conn. 2. Among the prisoners taken is Gen. Allen of Mississippi, mortally wounded. We gleam the following few names of killed and

> Letters from Baton Rouge say that the fight between the Essex and Arkansas was a fair stand tant pouring solid nine inch shot into the Arary shell was exploded in the breach setting her on fire. The rebel crew then left her and sh soon exploded.

> FORT MONROE. 16th. Harrison's Landing was entirely evacuated by the Union troops this morn-MEMPHIS, 15th. Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's division had a fight on

The battle raged fiercely for some time with deoners. No further particulars yet.

The Record of the War.

The Battle of Cedar Mountaiu—Important Influence upon the Campaign in Oregon,
New York, Aug. 12. The Times' correspondent says, in the late battle more than one half of the men of the 28th New York regiment were killed and wounded. Col. Connelly, commanding, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Col. Brown and the Major are both wounded, and there is not a

repunished as felons, should the brute government of the north persist in claiming the right to urder and pillage."

The 10th Maine regiment lost about 150 killed and wounded. The 5th Connecticut suffered similarly, besides losing Col. Chapman, who was taken prisoner. The 46th Pennsylvania has

orders, M. The battle of Saturday, 9th, is one of the most important of the war, not merely on account of the desperate valor and unfaltering discipline displayed by our troops, the obstinacy of the con-

The campaign on the part of Jackson is an attempt to penetrate and recover the valley of the Shenandoah, whence the richest supplies of the enemy are drawn, and the possession of which was of a practical importance in the endeavor to hold Virginia as a part of the attempted Confederacy hardly to be estimated. At the same time the rubel leaders hoped by this movement to so threat-en Washington and Maryland as to relieve Rich-mond, and withdraw again our armies to the line

of the Potomac.

To secure such objects as these, and knowing that Government was now relatively weaker and rebellion stronger than it would again be during the war, the Richmond leaders sent the flower o the Southern infantry under their most popular and enterprising generals, a large body of cavalry under their most distinguished cavalry officer, Major General Stewart, and an abundance of ar

When Jackson had arrived with his forces as far as Louisa Court House and Gordonsville, he found the disposition of Gen. Pope's troops such that not only his purpose to enter the valley was foiled, but his own direct communications with Richmond were interrupted. He called for fur-ther reinforcements, and with those, which were advance upon that railroad, the destruction or even the permanently threatening of which must bar fron Richmond all hope of the material or the political control of Central Virginia.

Lt. W. C. Collins, W. Whitney, S. H. Snow, D. Severance, G. Miller, Serg't C. P. Nickerson, Corp. John M. Adams, Lt. F. Morris, L. Q. Mattocks. R. Hutchins, M. Coolan, A. C. December 1988. men, by way of Orange Court House, upon us at Culpepper Court House, expecting to find only a portion of our forces there, which he could over John F. Young of the 11th Maine, died of typhoid fever on the passage, and was buried at Fortress Monroe.

South Berwick Academy. We find in the

SOUTH BERWICK ACADEMY. We find in the Portland Press a flattering notice by Hon. E. P. Weston, of the recent examination of the South Berwick Academy, from which we make the following extract: After endeavoring in vain to rout and drive Banks' corps, Jackson found himself compelled at night by the rapid movements in front to

back to a strong defensive position on Cedar Mountain, and finding his line of retreat growing insecure, in the succeeding night retreated altogether, retiring beyond Robertson's river, and again beyond the Rapidan.

The result is, Jackson is again foiled and forced to heard on his operations and his presting is seto abandon his operations, and his prestige is seriously impaired. He will be rapidly followed. Retreat and Pursuit of Stonewall Jackson. Washington, Aug. 12. A dispatch from Gen. Pope states that the rebels have retreated, and

House with the 1st Vermont regimen, Col. Tomp-kins, 1st Michigan, Col. Brodhead, 1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Richmond, 5th New York, Col. De

His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead af-forded some more time for his escape.

The enemy to-day has the benefit of a hard rain, which puts high waters between us. I am very respectfully your ob't servant, JOHN BUFORD, Brig. Gen.

Our Forces in the Enemy's Rear---Portions of the Virginia Contral Railroad Destroyed.

New York, Aug. 13. The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tribune gives an account of the expedition under Gen. Cutler on Wednesday to Fredericks Hall station, where they tork up 200 and of their cheerful and hearts to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillfull manner in Gens. McDowell and Sigel brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, up the road bed with powder. A large lot of new T rails, which were piled alongside the track, were made into a barricade across the roadbed, and warped and rendered useless by kindling ford.

large lot of whiskey and other army stores, which were awainting transportation to the enemy at Gordonsville. A party was also sent down to destroyed and a small culvert was blown up with justice to all powder. A little further on the track was baricaded with new rails rendered useless by burning, as were those above Fredericks Hall.

Hearing that three trains were expected up with troops from Richmond, the expedition commenced its return march. A large bridge over the Pamunkey was burnt to prevent the enemy from following, and the force rejoined their com- of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence mands. Another expedition lost several wagons is Gordonsville.

It is reported that large forces of the enemy men. Six Guerilla Defeats in one day.

COLUMBUS, Tenn., Aug. 12-9 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: -Maj. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of war.

Kennedy, with two small companies of the 1st
Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the guerillas in
Kentucky Cavalry, encountered the guerillas in
Gen. Buford took many prisoners, some of

Important Movements anticipated on the Peninsula.

New York, Aug. 14. The Times' Washington dispatch says important army movements fore-shadowed for the past week or two, are being tain, south-west from Gordonsville. met with entire success in every field of operation in Virginia. It is believed that the rebels will now make desperate efforts to effect a speedy concentration of their forces. They will have to be very quick if they expect to accomplish anything by*it. Public confidence in Washington has risen rapidly as the plans become apparent.

New York, Aug. 14. The Tribune says Gen.

MCClellan's entire army is making an important.

The same correspondent also says that the pon-toon bridges which went up the river yesterday, accompanied by a very large force of engineers, sappers and miners, are designed for the Chicka-hominy, and is not wholly a matter of conjecture. hominy, and is not wholly a matter of conjecture.

The inference, not only from this but from a variety of other circumstances and facts, is that the great body of the army of the Potomac is about to withdraw down the peninsula, while the redwind day, which he left on the 12th inst., at noon. He reports that General DeCourcy's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on to withdraw down the peninsula, while the re-mainder embark on transports and proceed down the 9th at Tazewell, and that Colonel Cochran's

Gen. Pope's Official Report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

Cedar Mountain, Aug. 13-5 P. M. Major Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief: On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford in heavy force, and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Mad-

ison Court House.

I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court House was merely a feint

to detain the army corps of Gen. Sigel at Sperry-ville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of Gen. Banks and McDow-

Brigadier General Bayard, with part of the rear of Gen. McDowell's corps, who was in the advance near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance the military and the large crowd of civilian as far as possible and capturing some of his men.

The forces of Gens. Banks and Sigel and one of wish that this wicked rebellion should be speedily

disposal. The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance

ing, which was at first weak, and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward; yet toward evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me that an engagement might be at hand—though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely—I ordered Gen. McDowell to advance Rickett's division to sannort Gen. Banks, and Rickett's division to sepport Gen. Banks, and directed Gen. Sigel to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible. I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously.

the aid of one division of Gen. McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving the enemy from several positions, and finally from the field of battle.

Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1500. Our loss is much less.

Official Report of Gen. Buford.

Headquarters, Cavaley Brigade, 2d Corps, Army of Va., Aug. 13. To Col. Geo. D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to report that in obedience to instructions received from the Major General commanding the Army of Virginia, I this morning proceeded in the direction of Orange Court House with the 1st Vermont regimen, Col. Tompkins, 1st Michigan, Col. Brodhead, 1st Maine Batteries, in Ricketts' division of Gen. McDowell's corps, was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead horses and broken carriages of the enemy's battery which had been advaded against them. Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At daylight the next morning the onemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain. Our pickets at once advanced and occapied the ground. The fatigue of the troops, from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were therefore allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operations being of cavalry

day, our only active operations being of cavalry

Lieut. Col. Richmond, 5th New York, Col. De Forrest, cavalry regiments, and four pieces of artillery.

About three or four miles from your headquarters I discovered the pickets of the enemy, and soon after two large bodies of cavalry, and the woods filled with footmen. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few the dead was not completed uptil deals on Monday as spent in burying the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead was not completed uptil deals on Monday as spent in burying the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict. The burying of the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting being the dead and getting off the wounded. The slaughter was evere on both sides, most of the fighting the dead and getting off the wounded. skirmishers was thrown out, who soon drove in the pickets. When in range of the enemy a few shells were thrown, which dispersed him in all directions. The footmen kept in the woods and fied by the Rapidan station, and the cavalry fled down the Orange Court House road. I pursued them cautiously, fearing an ambuscade, to Crooked river, which had swollen to such an extent that my artillery could not cross. Part of the let Vermont and let Virginia cavalry swam

tent that my artillery could not cross. Part of
the 1st Vermont and 1st Virginia cavalry swam
the river and continued the pursuit to Robinson's
river, which was so full and turbulent as to be
extremely dangerous.

In the pursuit a good many prisoners, wounded
in Saturday's fight, were found almost abandoned. Major Andrews, Chief of Artillery to
Gen. Jackson, was found badly wounded at
Crooked river, in charge of an assistant surgeon.

The flight of the enemy after Saturday's fight
was precipitate and in great confusion. His old
camp was strewn with dead men, horses and arms,
His flag of truce yesterday to bury his dead aftion of his Government. Gens. Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry. Augur and Geary were severely wounded, and Prince, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to another, fell into the hands of the

expedition under Gen. Cutler on Wednesday to Fredericks Hall station, where they tore up 80 lengths of the Virginia Central Railroad, cut the telegraph, burning the wire and poles, and blew up the road bed with powder. A large lot of new up the road bed with powder. A large lot of new with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, nd was conspicuous for his gallantry and for the valuable aid to Generals Banks and Craw-

Our loss was about 1500 killed, wounded and large fires under and about them.

They also destroyed the water tanks, telegraph wire and fifty thousand bushels of grain, and a might be expected from the character of the en-

near Bompas turn out to blow up the track and switches, which was accomplished in a most thorodor our own. A full list of casualties will be ough and satisfactory manner. At this point the transmitted as soon as possible, together with the water tanks and depot were burned, the track detached reports, in which I shall endeavor to do

(Signed) Major General Commanding. Additional News from Gen. Pope's Army. CULPEPPER, 15th. Gen. Baford returned to

camp yesterday.

From the best data obtainable, it is thought

now occupy the line of the Central Railroad, from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this it would appear that they have found a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or

and last night, at various points below Williamsport, defeating the enemy in each affair with considerable loss. Our loss was one wounded.

(Signed) J. S. Negley, Brig. Gen.

Important Mayarcast. Near Cedar Mountain, 15th.

Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering and will resume command in a day or two. Jackson's forces are upon Thoroughfare Mouncarried out. Details of movements cannot be given from here for several days, but it is believed that private letters from the army must let them

The second of the secon

Jackson's army, and are now straggling in the

McClellan's entire army is making an important movement, but at what particular point we are not at liberty to indicate. We may expect stirring news at any moment, and there seems to be every confidence that it will fill the loyal States pital in a professional way from the moment the first wounded were first brought into it, until the present moment.

14th Kentucky regiment whipped four rebel regi-Colonel Cochran held his fire until the rebels were within 150 yards, and then checked their advance.
The Federal loss was 3 killed, 15 wounded, and

57 of the 17th regiment taken prisoners. The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 113 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the knapsacks of two

regiments.
Knoxville papers give a list of 100 rebels killed

Release of Col. Corcoran and other Union Prisoners.

Washington, Aug. 17th. Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut. Col. Bowman and Maj. Vodges arrived here this forenoon in the steamer Henry Burden, accompanied by Adjutant Gen. Thomas. This afternoon, while Colonel Corcoran and friends were at dinner, a regiment marched to and halted at his quarters. The band having played an air of welcome, cheers were given, and calls made for the Colonel's appearance, both by

The forces of Gens. Banks and Sigel and one of the divisions of Gen. McDowell's corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper.

During Friday and Friday night Gen. Banks' corps was pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with Rickett's division of Gen. McDowell's corps three miles in the rear.

The corps of Gen. Sigel, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. Banks was instricted to take up his position on the grounds occupied by Gen. Crawford's Brigade of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position, and send back timely notice. It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Gen. Sigei all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal. The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance because of Gen. Pope's Department.

disposal. The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nerrly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy wood, in which his force was concealed. The enemy pushed forward with strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and Gen. Banks advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until after 6 o'clock, but for an hour and a half it was furious and unceasing. Throughout the cannonading, which was at first weak, and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. Banks that no attack was an entire to the continuous arrival of troop-trains from Richmond.

on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Gen. Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy. Rickett's division was immediately pushed farward and occupied the right of General Banks—the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, shough the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The aid of a cane.

Carrillas Rewted in Misseuri.

Carro, 15th. Col. Guitar had a fight with Poindexter yesterday forencon on Muchfork, in Charton county, some 30 miles from this place, and scattered Poindexter's men in utter confusion. Many passed through Roanoke last night. Not less than 200 or 300 were killed and wounded. Guitar's men fought them 18 miles running, and would have captured him but he destroyed a bridge across the Charitan and swam the river at Buckle Hammer's Mills.

Loreign Mews.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Glasgow from Liverpool 6th and Queenstown 7th passed Cape Race on the 15th

England.

The statement that the new Confederate steamr, No. 210, from Liverpool, had put into Holynead, proved to be unfounded. She was last
ead, proved to be unfounded. She was last
point at the rate of fourteen knots an hour.
The Tuscarora had been in search of her in the
sutter going at the rate of fourteen knots an hour. Irish Channel, but returned to Queenstown, which port she again left on the 5th—destination

nknown.
The movements of the Tuscarora had given The movements of the movements of the movements of the some animal versions in shipping circles.

The *Times* editorially argues that if England vishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some step which can be represented as an interference, and President Lincoln will soon get his 300,000 men, and the chances of peace be indefinitely postponed.

The Times in another article points to Earl Russell's letter relative to the Federal cruisers in the Bohama waters, to show that the Federal

States have not done justice to England's forbearmee in the matter.

The Daily News anticipates that if the cotton earth lasts until Christmas, the Parliamentary rovisions for the relief of distress will not suffice

meet the exigencies.

Parliament was winding up its business. The rorogation will take place on the 7th inst.
In the house of Lords, Lord Stratheden moved or the correspondence with Mr. Mason relative of the acknowledgment of the Southern States. Earl Russell said it was not expedient to pro-luce the papers. The agent of the Confederate ates was not recognized, and all his communica-

NEW YORK MARKET....Aug. 18.

Flour—State and Western continues active but no decided as correspondence had taken place with Mr. Adams and Mr. Seward, but the British Government had replied as before. He stated that no communication had been received from any forcign power relative to a recognition of the Southern States.

Earl Malmsbury suggested that the Government and I a 2 cents better—Chicago spring \$1 12; Milwaukie club \$1 10 @ \$1 17.

Corn 1 a 2c better—mixed western \$90 @ 60c.

ern States.

Earl Malmsbury suggested that the Government should communicate with the other powers with a view to offering mediation when a favoraole opportunity arises.

Earl Russell agreed that it would be desirable mediation was offered, that all the Powers

The motion was finally withdrawn. France.

It is reported that the French Council of State trying to devise means to render France inde-endent of America for her supply of cotton. The Patrie says that when the French army loves in Mexico in November, the navy will make demonstration on the Pacific coast. Russin.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies the rumors that Russia has joined France in proposi-tions to England for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and also for mediation.

Italy. Garibaldi has issued a proclamation urging the young men to arms, in spirited terms. Victor Emmanuel has issued a counter proclamation deuncing revolutionary schemes, and threatening eclares that he himself will move in the matter of Rome at a fitting time. These events attracted The English journals generally regret Garibal-

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown. The Queen in her speech proroguing Parlia-ment, says: The civil war which has for some time been raging in America has unfortunately continued with unabated intensity, and the evils which it has been attended have not been confined to the American Continent, but Her Majesty having, from the outset, determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily ad-

ONE DAY LATER. The steamer Anglo Saxon from Liverpool 7th and Londonderry, 8th, passed Cape Race Aug.

Great Britain. English papers of the 7th are generally silent and argues that it will work its own cure, as the new range of prohibitory duties is of so ruinous a character that they will not be endured after their pressure has once been fully felt. It hopes the American people will send good financiers to Congress, and study matters for themseves before the revenue fails, and smugglers come into

It is rumored that an amnesty will be proclaimed on the Emperor's fete day. It is also stated that Napoleon will probably deliver a brief speech to the diplomatic corps on this occasion, and al-ludes to the Italian and Mexican questions. The Siecle and Opinione Nationale, while blaming the course of Garibaldi, insists on the necessity of promptly solving the Roman question by

Itnly. Affairs in regard to Garibald's movements reain unchanged. Garibaldi received the King's proclamation from the hands of a deputation in the midst of his friends, and repelled the entreaties of the

his friends, and repelled the entreaties of the deputation to regard it.

The Times's correspondent at Turin says that Garibaldi had gathered together at Naples about 500 adventurers from the mainland. Altogether his force does not certainly exceed 850 men and boys, they were at first unarmed, but were afterwards supplied by stratagem with a few hundred

muskets.

Garibaldi was in no lack of money, more than 3,000,000 francs having been sent him from the Mazzinian and Garibaldian Committees in Eng-

Mohtenegrins under Mirko. Omar Pasha, on the contrary, claims to have driven the Mohnenegrins from all their positions.

The editor of the Philadelphia Press, who

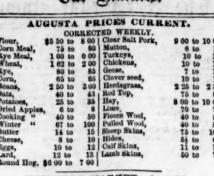
The editor of the Philadelphia Press, who has the means of obtaining information not ordinarily accessible to the public, makes the following important announcement:

"General Halleck has completed his plan for the speedy investment and capture of Richmond, and the conquest of peace. His columns are in position; his roads have been selected; his point of concentration has been chosen; when the grand armies shall meet, an officer of the proper rank will assume command of the entire forces, of whom there can be no jealous feelings, and, therefore success is certain. Like a good general, we believe he has calculated all his chances for success and defeat, and that he is prepared for and equal to every emergency that may arise except one—the reinforcements."

The following appointments for this State, under the Internal Revenue act, have been made:

1st District—Collector, Nathaniel J. Miller, of Portland; Assessor, Nathaniel G. Marshall of York.

The Augusta, Aug. 10th, Eliza Ann, wife of A. K. P. Dudley and Sayears 9 months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Addie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years. In Wash, Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of John M and Susan M. Cross, aged 19 years a months; Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of Goorge N. In Machalanes, Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of Goorge N. In Machalanes, Aug. 10th, Aldie Albert, only child of Goorge N. In Machalanes, Aug.



BRIGHTON MARKET --- Aug. 14. At market, 1850 Beeves, 320 Stores, 4200 Sheep and Lam

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BOSTON MARKET Aug. 16.

FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at \$5.25; fan brands \$5.50; extras \$5.50 @ \$5.75; and superior at \$7. including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiwith no sales to notice.

CORN—Western mixed, 64 @ 86c, per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 53 @ 57c \$7 bushel. RYE—S5c ♥ bushel. HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15½. WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 54½ @ 60c ♥ tb.

NEW YORK MARKET Aug. 18.

should join in it. He paid a high compliment to from Portland to Augusta. All communications addressed to C. F. POTTER, Esq., the U. S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt

No. 37 Park Row, N. Y., and 6 State St., Boston, Are our Agents for the Mains Furmer in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

LIST OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES PHILIP LEE, Proprietor. Depot, No. 133 William street, New York.

Depot, No. 133 William street, New York.

No. 1—Cures Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
2—Cures Worst Fever,
3—Cures Colic Teething.
Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants.

20—Cures Wrooming Cough.
22—Cures Wrooming Cough.
22—Cures Wrooming Cough.
23—Cures Wrooming Cough. 4-Cures Diarrhea.
7-Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness.

S—Curres Nervous Affections.

9—Curres Headache.

10—Curres Dysperfia, Heart-burn, Acidity, and Weak St. mach.

ed Hearing.

23—Curres Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils.

21—Curres Germera Deputity.

23—Curres Uninary Diseases.

Lingularity. St. mach.

11—Cures Suppressed Menses
12—Cures Leucobries A, or

125—Cures Leucobries A, or

13—CURES CROUP.
14—'CRES SALT RHEUM.
15—CURES RHEUMATISM.
7—CURES PILES, Internal or External.
3—CURES DAIRHIALMIA, weak or Inflamed Eyes, or Eyelids.

13—CURES CHRONIC COUGHS.
14—CURES URINARY INCONTINENCE, WITH EXCEPT WELLOW THE EXCEPT WELLOW THE EXCEPT WHITE or Inflamed Eyes, or 38—CURES CHRONIC COUGHS.
Eyelids.

The Boxes are neatly put up, and contain about sixty large Medicated Sugar Pills, with full directions for taking, accompanying them, price 25 cents, or five boxes for \$1. Vial Cases, which are of Morrocco, contain 15, 20, 30, or 40 Vials—prices, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$9.

The Symptoms of Disease, and Method of Treatment, are given in a Manual accompanying the Medicine, or which will be furnished free on application.

LT Address all orders to PHILIP LEE, 136 William street, New York, inclosing the price, in bank-note or postage stamps, and the Carrifacture.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the MAGIC LOTION.

CONFESSION AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE CUPTES MAY BE AGA, Bedford,

1y13 Kings county, N. Y.

There complaints whose terrors are only known to the sufferers, namely, Neuralgia, which is purely nervous attacks without notice, or when least expected, and suffering intense; Sick Headache, which is never welcome, but dreadful in pain and sickness; Loss of Sleep, which wears on the system, robs nature of its great restorer, and thousands are its subjects. For the above complaints a remedy is found in Hunnewcell's Tolu Anadyne, and if any inducement is needed to show the confidence of the proprietor, it is that he asks all agents to refund money when satisfaction is not given.

The Facsimile of J. L. Hunnewell's signature over corks of genuine only.

Married.

Mazzinian and Garibaldian Committees in England.

The Papal Minister of War has represented that the French army takes on itself the entire responsibility of whatever may occur on the frontier and in the provinces of Forinone and Velvetvi.

Spain.

It is rumored at Madrid that Murat is intended for King of Mexico.

Diario and Epoco say that Spain must renounce the policy of isolation in Europe, and recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

Turkey.

A telegram of the 4th, from Cettigne, asserts that fifty thousand Turks attacked the Montenegrins on the 2d instant in their intrenchments at Dokotis, but were victoriously repulsed by the Mohtenegrins under Mirko. Omar Pasha, on the contrary, claims to have driven the Mohnenegrins from all their positions.

In Augusta, Aug., 15th, by Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Esq., William A. Haskell to Sarah E. Nash, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James G. Nash to Lizzie Hallowell, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James J. Salor, Exalor, William W. A. Haskell to Sarah E. Nash, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James J. Salor, Exalor, William M. Haskell to Sarah E. Nash, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James J. Salor, Sanah E. Nash, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James J. Salor, Sanah E. Nash, both of A.; Aug. 16th, by the same, James J. Salor, C. Morton of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Nabocok of Palmyra; Aug. 10th, by Rev. Dr. Tappan, Charles L. Naboc

York.

2d District—Collector, Jesse S. Lyford, of
Lewiston; Assessor, Hannibal Belcher, of Farm
SHEEP FOR SALE.

Lewiston; Assessor, Hannibal Belcher, of Farmington.

3d District—Collector, Peter F. Sanborn, of Readfield; Assessor, Geo. W. Wilcox, of Gardiner.

4th District—Aaron A. Wing, Bangor, Collector; G. P. Sewall, Oldtown, Assessor.

5th District—S. West, Franklin, Collector; N. L. Joy, Ellsworth, Assessor.

5th District—S. West, Franklin, Collector; N. L. Joy, Ellsworth, Assessor.

6th Phone of the Agriculturist, and as I am about to make a large quantity of lumber manufactured and unmanufactured, was consumed on Saturday night of last week. The property was owned in Massachusets and uninsured. It was probably the work of an incendiary.

FATAL Accident. Edmund C. Grafton, Chief Bugler of Co. B, First Maine Cavalry, was knocked off a railroad car while passing under a bridge, and killed. His body was carried to Baltimore.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

The undersigned has now on hand and for sale, a number of splendid South Down Bucks and Ewes These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, than South Down Bucks and Ewes These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, than South Down Bucks and Ewes These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, than South Down Bucks and Ewes These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, than Sanuel Thorn, of New York. My ram, purchased this, the out at same sale, a number of splendid South Down Bucks and Ewes These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noble stock of Thorough breeds, than Sanuel Thorn, of New York. My ram, purchase, than Sanuel Thorn, of New York. My ram, purchased thir. Thorn, for \$400. My Ewes were purchased at Nr. Norris' auction for \$180. His sire Tomay York was purchased thir. Thorn, for \$400. My Ewes were purchased thir. Thorn, for \$400. My Ewes were purchased thir. Thorn, for \$400. My Ewes were purchased thir. They we shall be sold at a great bargain. I have from 15 to 20 Bucks,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TATE OF MAIN.

AS CHATTER AND ASSOCIATION AND CHATTER A

on one others, will be respected by Orderly Sergents, or others in authority. When any person enrolled as aforesaid series in suthority. When any person enrolled as aforesaid series are considered as aforesaid series and the series of the s

HEAD QUARTERS, Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, Aug. 14th, 1862. Augusta, Aug. 14th, 1862.)
GENERAL ORDER No. 39.
General Order No. 28 is so far modified that the notice provided for therein, for the calling out of Companies by the Orderly Sergeants, will not be given until further orders are received from this Department.

By order of the Compandar, in Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Adjutant General's Office,
Augusta, Aug. 14th, 1862;

STATE OF MAINE.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence Mon-DAY, September 1, and continue cleven weeks.

Z. C. TRASK, A. B., Principal.

MISS LIZZIE D. MILLER, Assistant.

MASLEY W. TORSER, Teacher of Permanship.

MISS LIZZIE PHILBRICK, Teacher of Instrumental Music. BOARD from \$1,50 to \$2 per week. Rooms can be obtained by those wishing to board themselves. For further particulars, inquire of the Principal.

J. R. DASCOMB. See'v.

Skowhegan, July 21, 1862. PUBBETTS' PILE OINTMENT.

Prepares a simple Ointment which has proved AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES,

S. S. BARTLETT,
CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAVLEN,
WM. H. LAVERY,
Augusta, July 21, 1862.
SMITH HUSSEY,
COL. B. N. FOWLER,
CHARLES H. HAMLEN.
6m32 PURE BLOOD DEVONS

FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

BLACKSMITH WANTED. A good experienced Biacksmith and Horse Sheer, of steady habits, is wanted to take the Shop known as the Gould Blacksmith Smop in Winthrop. This Shop has always had a large ran of custom, and offers a rare chance for a good workman to make money. For further particulars apply to J. W. MAY.

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

COTTON SEED MEAL, &c.

PATENT Cylinder Churns, Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese



THE ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOM

Having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerfully commend it as an excellent article.

LOT M. MORKILL.

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862.

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobecot coun Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobecot county, Me.

"A few words about Anderson's Spring Bed Bottom before I close my letter. I like it very much indeed. I believe it to be one of the best things ever got up, the independent working of each slat in all ways, adapts the form of the bed to the person upor it, and makes it just the thing for confort and health. I have lain for the last three years all curied up in a heap like a cat, on my Spiral Spring Bottom, in a little hole in the middle of the bed, taking but half a breath in my sleep, because I had no room for the expansion of the lungs, but now I can lay me out at full length on the Anderson Bottom. The slats yielding just enough for perfect ease, and yet keeping my body straight while I sleep, and affording a free and full use of the lungs for respiration while in a state of unconsciousness, an item of vital importance to the health.

Give me the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom above all others. Every body must have them eventually, I cannot doubt.

For sale in all the principal towns in the State.

34tf

Will stand for the use of Marcs, at the PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE STABLE, in Bangor, the coming season; TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—\$20 to insure a foal; \$15 for the season; \$10 for a single service.

Particular pains will be taken with such marcs as may be left at my place, situated in Levant, that they are well cared for, and thurges reasonable.

Bangor, April 26, 1862. HIRAM DREW, Proprietor. FARM FOR SALE IN PISCATA-QUIS.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It contains about 100 acres of land, 25 of which is wood land, the balance in pasturage and tiliage. It is 2½ miles from the viliages of Dover and Foxcroft, Dover being the County seat. Dover market for all kinds of produce (potatoes except) is as good as Bangor. Boolety good There are five meeting houses in the viliage, viz.: Methodist, Baptist, Freewill Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist.

The tiliage land is under a good state of cultivation; a good orchard of nearly 100 trees, about one-third grafts; some 200 cords of wood could be drawn to market and then retain enough for farm use. The house was built new about 9 years ago, and has one of the best cellars. There are belidings connecting the house with the barn. The size of barn is 41 by 41 feet, and has a cellar. The house when built, cost over \$1000. A more beau-

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a desirable Farm in Brans wick, situated on the main road between that it iliage and Freeport, consisting of 1.0 acres of arable soil, well watered. It has a plenty of tillage, pasturage, and wood land. Also a quary of excellent granite, and is within one mile of "Oak Illit Sation," (K. & P. B. B.,) and Post Office. Price reasonable. Apply to REBECCA PENNELL. 300f

In neat POCKET CASES with books of directions, conv.

Family Cases and Medicines in all forms

Physicians supplied at low prices.

Homocopathic books for sale by
6w32

Exchange St., Portland Me. Medical Clairvoyant and Phrenologist,

Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.

She also, keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fevers and Consumption. 386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine.

Terms \$1.00 per day. Stable connected with the House Bath, Feb. 13, 1862.

PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Ticroes and Bbls. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chesta Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Bugar, &c.,
For sale by
JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1 Market Square. THE OFFICIAL UNION VOLUNTEER DIRECTORY, (400 pages,) containing Name and Residence of every Officer and Private in the Union Army, with their Commands, Casualties, Promotion, &c.

ties, Promotion, &c.

IT Every one wants it. Sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents
cash, or stamps. Address HENRY B. ANSON, Publisher, 40
State Street, Boston, Mass.

4w33 PATTLE SCENES: fered.

Address HENRY B. ANSON, Print Publisher, &c., 49 State
Street. Boston, Mass.

(**T) (Papers copying, paid in the above.)

4w23

NOTICE is hereby given that I have relinquished to my son, harles E. Cottle, his time from this date. I shall not claim his armings nor pay any debts of his contracting.

CHARLES COTTLE. The AUGUSTA CITIZENS' BAND respectfully informs the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that they are prepared to furnish music for Exhibitions, Concerts, Screnades, Excursions, Military and Civic Processions, &c., &c.

All communications addressed to A. W. HATES, Leader, CHAS, E. COLLER, Clerk, or J. W. HARLOW, Business Directions and Control of the Control of the

DR. BELL, Operating Surgeon, HOMOSOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, One door North of Cushnoe House, State Street, Accoura

Augusta, / ug. 11, 1862.

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS AUGUSTA, ME.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me

HONEY! HONEY! How to make a new article of ARTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bee's in every respect, and at a cost of but 8 cents per pounds. Agents are making from \$3 to \$12 per day by its sale. Any family can make it.

Full particulars free to everybody who will address G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Turred and un loup and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarus, Majtine, Fia-lemp Twine, Cotton and Lines Dook, Sail Twine, Catum lemb Twine, Cotton and Lines Dook, Sail Twine, Catum leath Ate, Contrastly for sale, either at wholesale or retail t

WE are prepared to supply any required demand for tritiles; also Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Japan, Spirits pentine, &c., &c. As usual, DBUGS and MEDICINE. A good assortment of At the old stand of

Not a white dimple stirs amid the corn,

Flooded in sanny silence sleep the kine; In languid marmurs brocklets float and flow: In languid marmurs brocklets float and flow;
The quaint farm gables in the rich light shine,
And round them jasnined honeysuckles twine,
And close beside them sunflowers burn and blow.

Amid the growing heat I lay me down, And into visions swarms the moted air ; Gleams up before me many a famous town, Pillared and crested with a regal crown, Outshimmering in an orient purple glare;

Lo! lowly Tadmor, burning in its sands— Basibeck and Babylon—I see slow streams Gliding by mosque and minaret—I see the gleams Of seas in sunset—slipe of strands. And drowsy Bagdad buried deep in dreams;— See swarthy monarchs flushed in purple rings

Of silken courtiers;—through half open doors Catch the spice odors, and the cool of springs Leaping forward in a mase of wings, See light forms dancing over pearly floors! Sleeping seragilos, and tremulous dome Winking and drowsy splendor all the day,— See forest haunts where thick the lions roam,— See thirsty pathers splashed in bloody foam Leap terrible as lightnings on their prey;

Or stand with Cortes on a mountain peak
Above the Astec city—see unrolled
Gem-threaded shores of Monteauma weak;
See the white temples swarming thick and sleek,
And sunny streets stretch up by towers of gold

See silken sails float by, ambrosial, Laden with spices, up a Persian glen; Or stand on Lebanon, 'mid the cedars tall, Or hear the soft and silver fall Of water down a jut of Darien.

But lo! a waking shiver in the trees, And voices mid the hay-cocks in the glen; The sun is setting; and the crimson seas Are shaken into sphendor by the breeze, And all the busy world is up again!

Our Story-Teller.

A PLAIN WOMAN'S STORY

I never liked spring. Apple blossoms and violets seem to call for cheeks and eyes to match them; soft, balmy airs are in accordance with 'gushing young voices;' and the light drapery of the trees, and the soft, emerald hue of the grass, suggests visions of gipsy hats, gossamer robes, and all those things that look so well on pretty people. And I very early became conscious that I did not belong to this class. An idolater of the beautiful in persons, deeds and things, my mirror gave me back no suitable object of worship; and I felt provoked, not because I desired great things for myself, in the way of admiration and homage, but because I saw that these offended my fastidious taste. I should have had the same feelings on a desert island.

This unpleasant consciousness was particularly strong upon me one bright afternoon of the May in which I completed my seventeenth year. I was seated upon a roll of carpet in a room where the furniture was "at sixes and sevens," (we were in the midst of house-cleaning.) and I had just caught sight of myself in the mirror placed The warm May sunshine streamed through the open windows, that had just been scoured to a dazzling brightness; and outside, the apple and cherry trees were in full bloom, the birds were chirping in their nests, and the earth looked so young, and bright, and fair, that I felt altogether out of keeping with it. "How pleasant it must be," I exclaimed, "to be pretty! Really and undeniably pretty, with-

The only audience to this remark was cousin Ruth, a distant relative, who always made her appearance in any family commotion, and never lost an opportunity of setting a house to rights. Having been quietly engaged in binding a piece of carpet for some time past, her thoughts probably were very different from mine; and before making any reply, cousin Ruth surveyed me critically from under her spectacles, in that flatterson is unexpectedly reminded of your existence, or that he or she considers you slightly dement-ed. When she spoke she said just what might have been expected of her.

"Everybody can't be pretty," said cousin Ruth; I sat and studied cousin Ruth, and wonder if I should ever look like her. Fifty years, to be sure, is considerably past the prime of a woman's life; but at twenty she could not have been very different. I have seen fifty-year-old faces on which the impress of mind and heart had made a light, like the glow of an autumn sun-set, that could not be quenched; but in cousin Ruth the lamp had never been lighted. She was wellmeaning and of average intellect and intelligence; but that was all. My face in outward form and mould it so that it would be different from cousin

"People who are not pretty marry just as well,"

My ears tingled indignantly, for I had been perfectly innocent of any thought of this nature; but I was obliged to listen to two or three instanbut I was obliged to listen to two or three instances of girls who were not pretty, and indeed had novel, parties would not be so useless. nothing in particular about them, and yet they had "done so well for themseves."

The more I listened to Ruth's conversation, the more I resolved that I would have something particular about me; and I determined to set about it without delay. Left alone in the May twilight, I pondered how could light my lamp and keep it trimmed and burning.

Five or six years always bring changes—if not visible, outward ones, yet changes that are steadily at work, like miners under the ground; and, from what I saw and heard, I had reason to suped. pose that the change in me was for the better. I had not changed into a beauty; but I had several acquaintances who were worse off in that respect than myself; and I had received two offers,

one of whom was too old, and the other too young, and neither of whom I would have mar-ried upon any terms.

I had been spending the morning with Carrie Evelyn, almost the only intimate friend that I had, for I never was given to wholesale school-gir friendships. Carry was a financee of two weeks' standing, and I had been very much amused all the morning, for, although half a head the tallest, I had been called "child" at least half a dozen times, and received several pieces of advice from a girl who had often clung to me at night with terror, and who had not felt that it was quite right and proper for her to love Mr. Lillism until I had approved of him. She was a very sweet, engaging little thing, though, and I did not wonder at all that he should love her; but I exercised over her a sort of protecting fondness that made me rather jealous of any new influ-

"Oh, Ellen!" exclaimed my companion, sud-denly, (I would not be Nellied by any one, for I though that Ellen suited me better,) "how much hopeless sort of sigh.

"Why," replied I, rather stubbornly, "it answers all the purposes for which hair was intended, does it not? I believe that it covers my head

and spectacles."

The idea is no more agreeable to me than it is to most people; but I never, allowed myself to talk of my dress or appearance for fear of thinking of it, and, if I thought of it, I might forget my lamp. So people said that I was an oddity, and perhaps I was.

I thought that he understood me. When he asked me to marry him, I was surprised and disappointed.

"Will you tell me," said he, very gently, "what are your reasons for refusing me?"

—had ordered Carrie to leave my side, and to attend a little to her guests generally—and had become quite separated from friends and rather packed into a corner. Thus situated, I had pretty much what I expected, and I took to philosophizing. But, in the midst of my reflections, my eye was arrested by a young girl who was just being led to the piano. Her face presented a strong contrast of bright colors, softened by smiles and dimples, and the expression was one of extreme sweetness. Three or four very young men crowded around her; and the air with which she handed her boquet to one, her fan to another, and her handkerchief to a third, and the expression of rapture with which the different articles were received, quite overwhelmed me.

"Excuse me," said a gentlemanly voice at this moment, and I found that I had dropped my handkerchief.

The speaker was probably a man of thirty-five (I had heard a girl of seventeen pronouce him is a pleasant thing to be appreciated—a thing—by with a cold collation to the put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not worth while for me to put on paper; as those who have not would only say, "How silly!"

I took a grim satisfaction in refusing Mr. Forsyth and refusing to "listen to reason" (which of course, meant him;) and I went vigorously about my duties, and began trying "to grow old gracefully." My brothers and sisters were all affect the model "aunti;" but I often felt hungry at heart, and I began to be afraid that rebelious organ would not be satisfied with a cold collation of duties.

Mr. Forsyth and refusing to "listen to reason" (which say, "How silly!"

I took a grim satisfaction in refusing Mr. Forsyth and refusing to "listen to reason" (wh

(I had heard a girl of seventeen pronouce him horidly old,") tall and fine looking, but with rather a puzzling, quizzical expression about his mouth and eyes. I had noticed him several times during the evening, and thought he seemed to feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home or three convents and provided the seemed to feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home or three convents and provided the seemed to feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home or three convents and provided the seemed to feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home or three convents and provided the seemed to feel very much at home. We were rather hemmed feel very much at home or three convents and provided the seemed to feel very much over the seemed to feel very much over the seemed to feel very much over the very much over the seemed to feel very much over the very mu feel very much at home. We were rather heamed in by the crowd; and two or three common place observations followed, until finally we were talking together on very casy terms. When people spoke to me, in proper places, and at proper times, I was very apt to reply to them; a spoilt belle would have elevated her eyebrows in a supercilious stare at such presumption; but I was not a spoilt belle, only a plain common-sense woman, who considered that the air and manner of a gentleman, and the invitation extended to him in common with myself, entitled a stranger to the privilege of speaking to me if he saw fit.

Forsyth's side and vowed to take him "for better for worse, for richer for poorer, until death us do part;" and the solemn, reverent manner in which my husband had just repeated those words, as though he fully realized their import, and meant what he said, gave me new confidence and courage.

The concentrated feeling with which, when we were alone in the carriage, away from all the bustle and congratulations, he uttered the words, "Mine, entirely, 'until death us do part;" and the solemn, reverent manner in which my husband had just repeated those words, as though he fully realized their import, and meant what he said, gave me new confidence and courage.

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voked. "What a dreadful sort of person you you?"
must be!" I exclaimed, "to pounce upon people My e

in their worser moments."

"People should not have 'worser moments!"

"Yes, aunt Nancy," he replied, in his strong, in their worser moments."

"People should not have 'worser moments!"
was the reply, "and they would be sure of not being caught at a disadvantage. Independent of this episode, however," he continued, 'Miss Mason's face would never attract from me more than a passing glance. A face to interest me, must have written upon it, in unmistakable characters, 'warranted not to fade.'"

"Is that to be met with in anything human?"
I asked wondering what my companion was thinking of.

"I think it is," was the reply; "indeed I have seen it; but like the ladies and their dress goods, I am dubious about very bright colors. In twelve years, or so, the bright colors are usually washed out, and like Rosamond's Purple Jar, (which I suppose you remember), there is nothing left but a common vessel. The man, too, who has been taken with this brightness of coloring, as Rosamond was taken with her jar, is very apt to think regretfully of some plainer woman the street with the street, and such a sure of the white-kidded youths; and such a come of the com apt to think regretfully of some plainer woman who he perhaps slighted in those early days when he did not think of acting for the future. The again.

of his living as though each day, week, or year, were to have no end."

novel, parties would not be so useless.

"That is a painful sight," said my companion, as a lady passed us who had evidently been 'washed out,' but who had as evidently resolved not to remain so as long as teeth and hair, and complexions and the state of the state remain so as long as teeth and hair, and complex-ion were to be had by paying for them; how much better to sink down at once into quiet, respectable middle-age, than to spend time, money and mind on a falsehood that deceived no one.

not tell you until you come. And now what are you going to wear?"

"A dress will be necessary, I suppose, and as it is to be a party, I shall probably indulge in a pair of shoes,—likewise a fan, handkerehief and bonnet."

"A woman in a bonnet, gown and veil," rejoined Carrie. "How provoking you are, Ellen! I believe that you look forward with pleasure to the time when you can legitimately put on a cap and spectacles."

"It is a very singular thing," I exclaimed, indignantly, one day, "that a man and a woman immediately talk of matrimony! I do not consider that, by any means, the highest rung in woman's ladder of felicity; and in spite of people's remarks and inuendors, I shall continue my friendship for Mr. Forsyth, and show them that it is only friendship."

I was.

I felt particular disinclination to that party, and would not have gone but for Carrie's sake.

The servants, who came up to see me after I was dressed, declared that I looked beautiful; but I know that, in their heart of hearts, they adopted the homely old adage, that "fine feathers make fine birds."

I had paid my respects to the lady of the house—had ordered Carrie to leave my side, and to at-

had ordered Carrie to leave my side, and to at- then followed a panegyric which is not worth

privilege of speaking to me if he saw fit.

"You are an artist," said my companion, at length, following the direction of my eye, which most made me forget my want of beauty. This

length, following the direction of my eye, which still rested on the pretty musician.

"No," I replied laughing, "I never could draw anything straight in my life."

"Nevertheless;" said he, "you have a quick eye for color, and I do not wonder it should be pleased now. Those tints are exquisitely arranged. Ida Mason is certainly a very pretty girl."

"I call her beautiful," said I, a little nettled that he did not come up to my enthusiasm.

"I do not call any face beautiful where there
"I do not call any face beautiful where there to could arrive without an early presentation. "I do not call any face beautiful where there is no soul," replied my new acquaintance calmly. "I would not have called Undine beautiful before her marriage."

"I think one of the greatest charms of Miss Maconia for a portrait of the Witch of Endor—New Maconia for a portrait of the Witch of Endor—I was stated and are for the state of the Witch of Endor—I was stated and are for the stated and are for the stated as a stated and are for the stated as a stated a Mason's face is its expression of sweetness," I and unfortunately, at my presentation, I was continued, stoutly holding my ground; "it is alvery weary, and had a bad cold in my head—

most scraphic!"

My companion's lips half quivered, for a moment, while his eyes were dancing with laughter.

"Yesterday," said he in a low tone, "I entered the drawing-room unexpectedly, and saw a 'seraphic' being boxing the ears of its little brother."

I could not help laughing and yet I was provoked. "What a dreadful sort of person you over the county of the c

My eyes filled with tears, and I glanced timid-

resumed my companion; "for beauties are generally great flirts, and take up a crooked stick at last."

same folly which prompts a man to live this life as though it were to last forever, is at the bottom of his living as though each day, week, or year, Blooming on the face whereon I read, in my first ere to have no end."

This was novel conversation for a party; but could not help thinking that, were it not so ways underrated."

glance at it, an unfading luster—and whose physical merits, permit me to say, you have always underrated."

Among the curiosities exhibited in the last Paris Exposition, and promised for ours, was a huge concave mirror, the instrument of a startling species of optical magic:—On standing close to the mirror, and looking into it, it presents nothed, wrathfully, fully roused to take up the gauntlet. "Who but the very men who laugh at the
folly? What respect is paid to a woman's mental acquirements, or to her beauty of soul, in
comparison to that which encircles the chance
downwards. Most of the spectators, ignorant of comparison to that which encircles the chance possessor of a pretty face or showy accomplishments? Just so long as men bow to the gold that glitters, just so long will women strive to obtain that glitter. I do not blame poor Miss Noakes half as much as I do the greater portion of the men in this room; they have made her and hundreds like her. Do not misunderstand me." I continued. "I am not defending her, for I despise weakness either in man or woman—and a pitiable weakness is that which cannot accept a clearly defined position, and labor faithfully and honestly to perform all the duties contained therein."

"To do my duty in that state of life unto which is a work of the spectators, ignorant of anything else, observe these two effects, and pass on. But retire still further; standing at a distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold, you see yourself, not a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror. The effect is almost appalling from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so startling, in fact that men of the strongest nerves will shrink involuntarily at the first view. If you raise your cane to thrust at your other self, you will see it pass clean through the body and appear on the other side, the figure thrusting at you at the same instant. The artist who "To do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me," said my companion reverently; and my heart gave a quick response to the familiar words.

At this juncture Carrie approached, with a face brimful of something, and my new acquaintance bowed and moved away.

"How do you like Mr. Forsyth?" whispered my friend at the first onportunity.

and appear on the other side, the figure thrust-ing at you at the same instant. The artist who first succeeded in finishing a mirror of this description brought it to one of the French kings—seription brought it to one of the French kings—se "How do you like Mr. Forsyth?" whispered my friend at the first opportunity.

"I have not seen him," I replied indifferently.

"Remember Carrie that you are not to introduce him to me. I consider all lions the rightful property of Ida Mason, and they will probably consider her theirs. I have no wish to interfere?"

"The word of the word of reast, threw down his weapon and ran away. The practical joke cost the inventor the King's patronage and favor; his Majesty being afterwards so ashamed of his own cowardice, that he could never again look at the mirror or its owner.—English Paper.

swers all the purposes for which hair was intended, does it no? I believe that it covers my bead.

"'Covers your head!'' replied Carrie, contemptuously, "Why, behild, you talk like a goose !—or a swan."

The next moment my hair was floating around my shouldors; and, while I was deep in a voice of carrie laughed, with merry malice, to my fine of dismay; and my first impulse was to take Mr. Forsyth to task for being himself. But he did not suit me, and when the thick, carcies-louding known more rested on my check, Carrie rather rue and the more rested on my check, Carrie rather rue and the contempt of the contempt of

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

[The following beautiful poem is from the pen of our frien David Barker, Eaq., of Excier, whose productions entitle him to rank among the first New England poets. Mr. Barker was in this city when Gen. Howard made his effective speech at the Was Meeting, and the "silent elequence of that empty sleevy" made such an impression upon him that he felt an inspiration to write at all times and upon all subjects, but only when impelled by some unseen power, which we think will be frequently the case]—Banger Whig.

Whig.
[Inscribed to Gen. Howard, of Maine, who recently loss to the country.] BY DAVID BARKER.

By the moon's pale light to a gasing throng, Let me tell one tale, let me sing one song; 'Tis a tale devoid of an aim or plan, 'Tis a simple song of a one arm man. Till this very hour I could no'er believe What a tell-tale thing is an empty sleeve— What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

It tells in a silent tone to all,

It tells of a battle-field of gore—

Of the sabre's clash—of the cannon's roar—

Of the deadly charge—of the bugle's note—

Of a gurgling sound in a foeman's throat—

Of the whissing grape—of the flery shell—

Of a soene which mimics the scenes of hell—

Till this very hour would you e're believe

What a tell tale thing is an empty sleeve—

What a weird, queer thing is an empty sleeve.

Though it points to a myriad wounds and scars, Yet it tells that a flag with the stripes and stars, In God's own chosen time will take Each place of the rag with the rattle-snake, And it points to a time when that flag shall wave O'er a land where there breathes no cowering slaw To the top of the skies let us all then heave One proud huzza for the empty sleeve—
For the one arm man with the empty sleeve.

contains items of interest we have not seen mentioned in other accounts:

"On Friday morning last Gen. Pope, staff and escort, reached Culpepper Court House, from his last encampment near Washington, the county seat of Rappahannock, having put the corps d'armee of Gen. Banks, encamped there, in motion in the direction of Culpepper, and passing the encampment of Gen. Sigel, at Sperryville, twenty miles from Culpepper Court House, by the way. At Culpepper Court House, Gen. Pope found Brig. Gen. Crawford, with his brigade of Bank's corps d'armee (previously Gen. Hatch's) and Gen. Bayard's brigade of McDowell's cavalry, the extreme advance of his army of Virginia; also Brig. tion of the lines of Gen. Banks' corps in the rear terms advance of his army of Virginia; also Brig. Gen. Rickett's division of Maj. Gen. McDowell's corps d'armee, that had arrived two days before from Waterloo and Warrenton, McDowell himself being present and in command of all the forces.

Both armies rested Saturday night upon their

that point.
At noon of the same day Gen. Pope on learning these facts, instantly ordered Gen. Crawford to march his brigade to that end. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. As for his brigade, the Twenty-eighth New York, Tenth Maine, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Fifth Connecticut, and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpepper Court House to the gay music of four splendid bands, its appearance was the theme of admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Generals Pope and McDowell, who went admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Generals Pope and McDowell, who went over from their encampments dear by to see it start out. They one and all declared that they never saw troops with more reliable fight in them, and predicted that should they engage the encamp they would win a name to endure as long as the history of the war itself. The result proved the

by a forced march of twenty miles his advance reached the village by daylight.

Throughout Friday night and Saturday formon Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advaned, until the latter, at two o'clock P. M., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At four P. M. the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of Gen. Banks came up, and went into action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the whole of it into play. The contending forces at the opening of the battle were apparently about a mile of more apart, the rebels showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a sugar loaf eminence, situated two miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Mitchell's station.

This important addition to his fine army has already been taken advantage of by Major General Pope and that he is again in motion towards Gordonsville. His men all believe him irresistable, and feel certain that signal victory will attend his movements at their head, as on all previous occasions when at the head of his Western army. We lost a single piece of artillery, one of Best's It upset in a ditch, and as it could not be righted by those in charge of it, was abandoned.

We regret our inability to call public attention to the services of all the gallant Union officers and men individually engaged in this important battle. One and all performed their whole duty most satisfactorily. We may, however, mention that Gen. Banks was aided most signally throughout the engagement by Brigadier General Roberts,

Gradually, from four to six P. M., the rebels intending the movements of the troops, and opened new batteries from the woods surrounding couraging them to the manifestation of the rethe basin or plain lying between the fronts of the markable tone they preserved throughout the entwo contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they played a cross fire from both sides, as well as a direct front one, upon our troops, including the most of Gen. Banks' infantry, that had been put in line for the conflict. So annoying was this fire that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's cavalry, in a gallant charge, is said to have sueceded in taking two of the rebel guns, with no loss to speak of. Subsequently, at six P. M., in persuance of orders, portions of Angur's and Williams' divisious of infantry, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three most, desperate bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should have persevered to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greatly outnumbered our forces, about seven thousand, in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the rebel infantry, our artillery played sad havoc with them, driving decimated regiment after regiments to be decimated in the same way. Among others this fire killed the rebel Generals (or he), afterward from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell.

Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rankly motion for the the fact that the censulation of the remain so forces, to have their places instantly occupied by afterward from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell.

Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rankly motion for the first that the case of the remain the flow of two contending forces, each succeeding one being tire battle."

afterward from the flow of blood, and Trimble was knocked dead from his horse by the explosion of a shell.

Having put the forces of McDowell and Sigel in rapid motion for the field of action, Gen. Pope, with his staff, accompanied by Gen. McDowell and his staff, immediately proceeded together from their headquarters to the front. As they passed Rickett's division, and the head of Sigel's army corps, that lined the road for the whole six miles, each regiment halted for the instant, wheeled into line, and gave Gen. Pope three cheers and a tiger, and then wheeling again into marching column, pushed forward with signal eagerness for the fray.

At seven o'clock P. M. Generals Pope and McDowell reached the thickest of the fight, and the advance guard of Rickett's coming up at the same time, took position immediately in the rear of that occupied by Gen. Banks' corps.

There being no room on the field for deploying more troops of ours than were under Banks,

I watched the pretty blush on Carrie's cheek as a painter watches the sunset.

''Of course there will be somebody else,'' said the young financee, with a laugh; 'but I shall not tell you until you come. And now what are you going to wear?''

''A dress will be necessary, I suppose, and as it is to be a party, I shall probably indulge in a pair of shoes,—likewise a fan, handkerehief and bon
''It is a very singular thing,'' I exclaimed, indignantly, one day, 'that a man and a woman for the position in the part of the course of the engaged had retired perhaps a mile from the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not payl Barker, Eq., of Exeter, whose productions entitle him to rank among the first kew England poets. Mr. Barker was in this city when Gen. Howard made his effective speech at the War for the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not his city when Gen. Howard made his effective speech at the War for the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not his city when Gen. Howard made his effective speech at the War for the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not his city when Gen. Howard made his fertive speech at the War for the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not his city when Gen. Howard made his from the position in which they commenced by the battle at four o'clock P. M., the rebels not his city when Gen. Howard made his effective speech at the War for the care on, which for some hours preview on the form on, which for some hours preview on the form on, which for some hours preview on the form on, which for some hours preview on the form on, which for some hours preview on the form on, which for some hours preview on the form of the engage of the first at the state of the form on, which for some on, which for some on, which for some hours preview on the form of the engage of the first a standing his heavy loss and the overwhelming force opposed to him, was as regularly conducted as though he was executing an evolusion of a dress parade. Not a man of his corps—or, indeed, of any other—showed the white feather, nor did a man even straggle to the rear for the distance of more than half a mile, where stood a provost guard of Ricketts' corps, bayonet in hand to check any, if there should be, disposed to skulk off the field. Hundreds of our wounded passed up, limping or being carried to the hospitals established in the rear, and in not one of them retaining consciousness did we discover aught but most undaunted eagerness to prosecute the engagement.

prosecute the engagement.
We left the field at eight o'clock for the night, in course of which, at midnight, a discharge from one of our batteries brought on a renewal of the engagement for two hours, in the course of which each side is believed to have lost two or three hundred more in killed and wounded. By a cavalura have accounted to the course of the state of the scene of alry charge, after midnight, of the enemy, Gens.
Pope and McDowell and their respective staffs,
were within an inch of being killed or ridden
down. They had dismounted in the front to rest a few mimutes from the saddle, when the enemy' cavalry made so sudden a dash upon them that they had barely time to mount and get quickly out of the way. In so doing they were mistaken by a company of their own men for charging reb-els, and received their fire, killing a few of their had barely time to mount and get quickly

And it points to a time when that flag shall wave
O'er a land where there breathes no cowering slave.
To the top of the skies let us all then heave
One proud huzza for the empty sleeve.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Full and Interesting Account of the Conflict.

The editor of the Washington Star, who was on a visit to his home at Culpepper Court House at the time of the battle near that place, on Saturday last, gives the following account of it, which contains items of interest we have not seen mentioned in other accounts:

els, and received their fire, killing a few of their horses, only, we believe.

At six P. M. yesterday (Sunday) seven hundred and fifty of our wounded had reached Culpepper Court House building in the village including private houses, was filled with them. The citizens, male and female—those of secession prodivities even throwing them aside for the time being—were very generally vieing with each other in rendering them every accommodation and assistance in their power.

Both sides made some hundreds of prisoners in the course of the engagement, and it was from

self being present and in command of all the forces then there.

At noon on Friday Generals Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard—who, with the two regiments, of his cavalry command doing duty immediately under him, a New Jersey and a Pennsplvania regiment, had been in the saddle night and day guarding the Rapidan for a week, from the Raccon ford, down to a point fourteen miles below and south of the railroad—that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light artillery and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force, of eight hundred tired out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing about thirty rebel prisoners, including a major, a captain the set of the positions in which the close of the battle found them, Generals Pope, and McDowell and their staffs being unremittingly engaged until daybreak in getting theirs into the positions for the expected conflict of yesterday assigned to them. At daybreak yesterday (Sunday) morning the sharpshooters of the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturday's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces, had, however, disappeared from sight. At sunrise a rebel brigade, supported by artillery, emerged from the woods in the front and just as they got into line of battle Gund hier, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces, had, however, disappeared from tand just as they got into line of battle Gund hier staffs being unremittingly engaged until daybreak in getting theirs into the positions for the expected conflict of yesterday (Sunday) morning the sharpshooters of the enemy were found precisely where their front was at the close of Saturday's battle, and skirmishing with ours immediately commenced. Their forces, had, however, disappeared afterwards Gen. Bayard who continued, as before, thirty rebel prisoners, including a major, a captain and two lieutenants on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men. We hear that he was publicly complimented by his superior officer on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his movement. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpepper Robinson river, about eight miles from Culpepper we did not learn-to do the same for those mov-Court House, and there awaited a supporting force to arrive from the immediate vicinity of that point.

We do not learn to do the same to those most ing on the left. Gen. Bayard, with two regiments of his cavalry brigade, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, was thrown in advance of Tower, ing these facts, instantly ordered Gen. Crawford ard's command, with his own Rhode Island and

they would win a name to endure as long as the history of the war itself. The result proved the correctness of their judgment. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpepper Court House immediately in the rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry.

Advanced his own army this morning to that laterly held by the enemy.

We omitted to state above that the prisoners say that the rebels commenced the fight with ten thousand men, Gen. Ewell in Command, who were reinforced by Jackson with five thousand more before six o'clock P. M., the balance of

shortly after ordering Crawford, Gen. Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel river bridge, near Griffinsburg, nine miles from Culpepper Court House, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of expected conflict.

By eight o'clock P. M. the head of Gen. Banks' column was described marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Maj. Gen. Sigel was also at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and by a forced march of twenty miles his advance reached the village by daylight.

Were reinforced by Jackson's with five thousand more before six o'clock P. M., the halance of Jackson's army getting up early in the night. They claim their combined force to be from fifty to sixty thousand strong.

By a break in the telegraph the reception of Gen. Pope's order to Gen. King to join him with his division was delayed twenty-four hours. He however started his advance from the vincinity of Fredericksburg at 4 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning had reached Elk Rusford; so he is doubtless up with the main army by this hour. From our own knowledge of the situation, we feel sure that the reception of this important addition to his fine army has already been taken advantage of by Major General

and Alexandria Railroad, at Mitchell's station.
Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar
Run in our rear and a small wooded ridge behind where by turns, assisting in arranging and super

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It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

RECOMMENDATION. We have examined the recipe of Dr. L. Block, for the relief and cure of Constipation, (Costiveness,) and are satisfied the pills are valuable for the purposes recommend ed by him.

H. H. HILL, M. D.,
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Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a matress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

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ractory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per fb.

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It is recommended by our first physicians and is destined to strengthen the digestive organs and permanently our one of the worst ailments to which the human flesh is helf.

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It is recommended by our first physicians and is destined to strength fall our render to which the human flesh is helf.

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> 3m22 Augusta, May 1, 1862.

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James M. Stevens, Harvey.
W. A. Garrison, Taylor Town.
W. F. Bonneli, Gage Town,
John Hes, Jr., Prince William.
G. A. Hammond, Kings Clear.
Jas. E. Fairweather, Hampton.
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